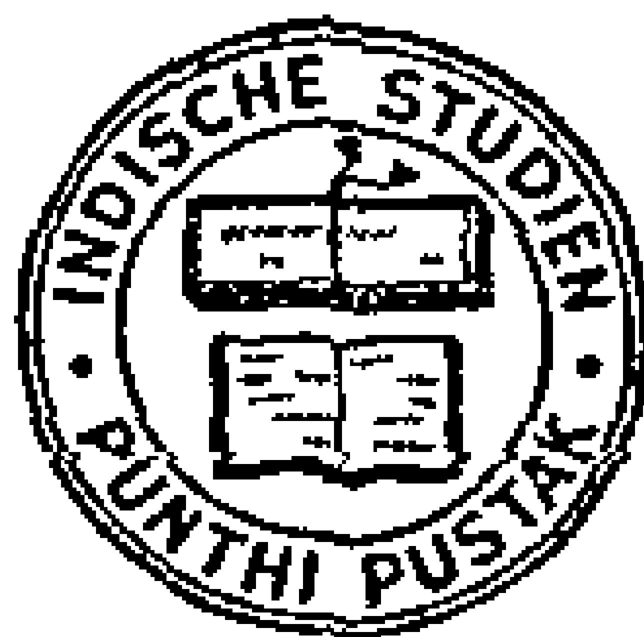


A GLOSSARY OF SMṚTI LITERATURE

A Glossary of Smṛti Literature

By
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FOREWORD

The extant Smṛti Literature covers an extensive period going as far back as the sixth or seventh century B C and consists of works compiled in different parts of India Being closely associated with the Vedas as well as with the problems of popular life in its various aspects and, more particularly, dealing with a technical subject, the comparatively early works of this literature contains a large number of words which have often their peculiar forms and import and are consequently of much importance not only for a correct understanding of the language and statements of the relevant Smṛti works but also for extension of our knowledge of ancient Indian geography, religion and society. It is highly gratifying to find that Dr Suresh Chandra Banerjee, who has already made himself sufficiently known by his interests and original studies in the different branches of Sanskrit literature, particularly Smṛti, and the value of whose contributions to Smṛti literature has recently been appreciated by the Government of West Bengal by their award to him of the Rabindra Memorial Prize for 1962 1963, has taken pains to collect all such important words in one place with necessary information about their meaning and places of occurrence I am sure that the present work will remove a long-felt want and be a valuable contribution in the field of Smṛti studies I thank Dr Banerjee for his enterprise, and hope that he will advance the study of Smṛti by similar contributions of interest in future

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INTRODUCTION

The works on Smṛti-śāstra, as indeed those on all other Śastras, are replete with technical terms and such difficult words as we do not come across frequently in Sanskrit literature These technical terms and difficult words constitute stumbling blocks to the readers of Smṛti literature To add to their difficulty, some of these words have been differently interpreted in different contexts For example, the word 'apapātra' at one place denotes Caṇḍāla while, at another, it means anyone born of a *pratiloma* marriage In yet another context, it stands for one who has lost caste through the commission of grave sins Abhiśasta' conveys the following meanings in different contexts —

(i) Murderer of a Brahmana,

(ii) Murderer of a Brāhmaṇa woman called Ātreyī,

(iii) One guilty of a mortal sin,

(iv) Murderer of a Brahmaṇa or a Kṣatriya who had studied the Veda or had been initiated for soma sacrifice,

(v) One who destroys the foetus of a Brahmaṇa

To facilitate the study of Smṛti literature the compilation of such words, with their respective meanings, is required The compiler of the present glossary, in course of his study of this literature, felt the need of such a compilation It is with a view to satisfying this need of the readers that the present work has been planned

The object of the compiler is to present a glossary and not to prepare an exhaustive dictionary The important words that are of very frequent occurrence in the Smṛti literature have been collected in this work and their meanings noted The number of Smṛti texts, Pracīna and Navya taken together, is legion For the present purpose, we have utilised all the works on Prācīna Smṛti available in print As for the later digests and commentaries only those of a representative character have been consulted This work being a glossary, and not an index the references to the texts containing the words are illustrative but not exhaustive In determining the meaning of the words, we have been guided

by the most authoritative digests and by the renowned commentaries where possible P. V Kane's *History of Dharmaśāstra* and the *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* by Monier Williams have been of immense help in this respect

The chief impediment to the compilation of such a work is that, barring a few source books, most of the basic works have no index to the technical terms and difficult words occurring in them The result is that one has to rummage the books, line by line, in search of such words As such, some suitable words are likely to escape notice

The labour, involved in the preparation of this work, will be amply rewarded if it succeeds in stimulating the interest of scholars in Smṛti literature, the vast repository of valuable sociological, religious and cultural materials about the India of far off ages It is hoped that this glossary will smooth the access of the readers into a literature that enshrines the rich and varied heritage of India and helps us know the life of our forbears in its true perspective

The compiler takes this opportunity heartily to thank Prof R C Hazra Professor of Smṛti and Purāṇa in the Research Dept of Sanskrit College Calcutta for kindly contributing a Foreword to this little book

The works utilised for the present purpose, can be classified as follows —

A. Prācīna-smṛti

I Dharma sūtras

(i) *Āpastamba-dharmasūtra*
—Kashi Sanskrit Series, Banaras, 1934

(ii) *Baudhāyana-dharmasūtra*
Do

(iii) *Gautama-dharmasūtra*
—Mysore edition, 1917
(Rarely Ānandāśrama Sanskrit Series, No 61)

(iv) *Vasiṣṭha-dharmaśāstra*
—ed Führer, Poona, 1930

(v) *Viṣṇu-smṛti*
—ed Jolly, Calcutta, 1881

(vi) *Vaikhānasa-smārtasūtra*
—ed Caland, Calcutta, 1927

2. Metrical Smṛti

All the metrical works on Smṛti, excepting those of Manu and Yajnavalkya, as found in the following principal collections, have been used —

(i) *Smṛtinam Samuccaya*
—Ānandāśrama Sanskrit Series, Poona, 1929

(ii) *Dharmaśastra samgraha*
—ed J Vidyāsagara, Calcutta

(iii) *Unavimśati-samhitā*
—Vangavāsi ed , Calcutta, 1316 B S

So far as the *Manu smṛti* and the *Yajnavalkya smṛti* are concerned, the Nirnayasāgara Press editions of the same have been used

Jolly s edition of the *Narada-smṛti* has been used in this work

Sometimes one particular Smṛti work is found in all the compilations mentioned above In such cases, the work in anyone of them has been used to the exclusion of the others There are some texts which occur in all the collections with such minor variations as do not warrant their consideration as distinct works Again, there are such works in these collections as bear the same or similar title, but differ substantially from one another in contents Each such work has been considered separately The work, associated with the name of Yama, is an instance in point It is called *Yama smṛti* in both the *Smṛtinam Samuccaya* and the *Dharmaśastra samgraha* but a comparison of the two texts reveals a wide divergence in their contents

B. Navya-smṛti

I Digests

Caturvarga-cintamani of Hemadri, B I Series
Divya tattva of Raghunandana
—as in the Smṛti tattva, ed J Vidyāsagara, Calcutta.
Kala-viveka of Jīmūtavāhana, B I edition
Kṛtya-kalpataru of Lakṣmīdhara, G O S
Kṛtya ratnakara of Caṇḍeśvara, B I Series

Madana parijata of Madanapāla, B I Series
Nirnaya sindhu of Kamalakara Bhaṭṭa N S P ed
Prayaścitta tattva of Raghunandana (as in the *Smṛti tattva*, ed J Vidyasagara, Calcutta)
Prayaścitta-viveka of Śūlapaṇi ed J Vidyāsagara, Calcutta
Sarasvati vilāsa of Pratāparudradeva, pub Mysore University Oriental Library
Smṛti-candrika of Devanṇa Bhaṭṭa, Ed Gharpure
Śuddhi tattva of Raghunandana
(as in the *Smṛti tattva*, Ed J Vidyāsagara Calcutta)
Varṣa kriya kaumudi of Govindānanda, B I edition
Vivada ratnākara of Caṇḍeśvara B I edition
Vyavahāra mayukha of Nīlakaṇṭha, Ed P V Kane

2 Commentaries

Aparārka, commentary on the Y, by Aparaditya Ānandāśrama Press ed Poona, 1903 1904
Bāla krida comm on the Y, by Viśvarūpa, Trivandrum Sanskrit Series
Daya bhaga, comm on the Y, by Jīmūtavāhana Ed J Vidyasagara, Calcutta
Manu-bhaṣya by Medhatithi ed J R Gharpure
Manvartha muktavali, comm on the M, by Kullūka Bhaṭṭa, —as in the NSP ed of M
Mitākṣara, comm on the Y, by Vijnāneśvara —as in the NSP ed of Y

Abbreviations

A—Āpastamba-dharmasūtra
Aparārka—Aparāditya's comm. on the *Yajñavalkya-smṛti*.
A Sm.—Angiras-smṛti (US.)
A. Sam.—Angiras-saṃhitā (US)
Ap. Sm.—Āpastamba-smṛti (SS)
At. Sam —Atri-saṃhitā (SS)
At. Sm —Atri-smṛti (SS.)
A. S —Auśanasa-smṛti (SS)
AU D.— „ *(DS)*
B—Baudhāyana-dharmasūtra
B. I —Bibliotheca Indica.
BK.—Bāla-krīdā.
Br.—Bṛhaspati-smṛti. (SS).
Br. P —Bṛhat-parāśara-saṃhitā (DS)
Br. Y.—Bṛhadyama-smṛti (SS)
C. C —Caturvarga-cintāmaṇi.
D—Dakṣa-smṛti (SS).
DS —Dharmaśāstra-saṃgraha
D. Sm —Devala-smṛti (SS)
D T.—Divya-tattva
G—Gobhila-smṛti (SS)
G. D —Gautama dharmasūtra.
G O S—Gaekwad's Oriental Series
H—Hārīta-saṃhitā (US)
K—Kātyāyana-saṃhitā (US)
Kat.—Kātyāyana-smṛti-sāroddhāra
K K —Kṛtya-kalpataru
K R.—Kṛtya-ratnākara
K V.—Kāla-viveka
L—Likhita smṛti (SS)
L. A.—Laghvāśvalāyana-smṛti (SS)
L H —Laghuhārīta-smṛti (SS)
L. S —Laghu-śaṅkha smṛti (SS)
L. Sat —Laghu śātātapa-smṛti (SS)
L. V.—Laghu vyāsa-saṃhitā (DS)
L. Vi.—Laghu-viṣṇu-smṛti (SS)
M—Manu-smṛti
Medh.—Medhātithi.

Mit —Mitakṣara
M M —Manvartha muktavali
M P —Madana parijata
N Sm —Nārada smṛti
N S —Nirnaya sindhu
N S P —Nirnayasagara Press
P—Parāśara saṃhita (DS)
Pr —Prajāpati smṛti (SS)
P T —Prāyaścitta tattva
P V —Prāyaścitta viveka
S —Śātatapa smṛti (SS)
San —Śankha smṛti (SS)
S C —Smṛti candrikā
S L —Śankha likhita smṛti (SS)
S S —Smṛtīnāṃ Samuccaya
S V —Saṃvarta smṛti (SS)
S Vi —Sarasvatī vilāsa
U—Uśanas saṃhitā (US)
U S —Ūnaviṃśati *saṃhita*
V—Vaikhanasa smartasūtra
[Only the portion on Dharmasūtra]
Vd —Vasiṣtha Dharmaśāstra
V G —Vṛddha gautama saṃhitā (DS)
V H —Vṛddha hārīta smṛti (SS)
V K K —Varṣa kriyā kaumudi,
VR —Vivāda ratnākara
V Sat —Vṛddha śātatapa smṛti (SS)
V S —Viṣnu smṛti
V Sam —Vyasa saṃhita (US)
Y—Yajnavalkya smṛti
Y S —Yama smṛti (DS)
Y Sm —Yama smṛti (SS)

In Sanskrit Alphabetical Order

Akara
One who is exempted from taxes, a Brahmana versed in the Vedas or a non Brahmana who has taken to mendicancy
G D X II A II 26 20

Akalyā
A woman who is indisposed or unadorned
G D IX 29

Aksata yoni
A woman with whom no male has had sexual intercourse
B IV 1 18

Agnistut
Laudatory of Agni the first day of the Agniṣṭoma sacrifice
B II 1 4 III 10 90 M XI 74

Agnistoma
Name of a ceremony or sacrifice forming one of the chief modifications of the Jyotiṣṭoma offered by one desirous of obtaining heaven, the performer is a Brāhmaṇa maintaining the sacred fire, the offering is the Soma, the deities are Indra etc, the number of requisite priests is 16, the ceremonies continue for 5 days
G D VIII 18 A II 7 4
D III 33 At Sam 329 Br P 294
V G P 613 621 V Sam IV 44

Agnihotra
Oblation to Agni, the sacred fire
A I 14 1, II 7 14
B II 4 23, III, 3 5, 6, 7, etc

Agredidhisu

Younger sister married before the elder

A II 12 22 Vd I 18 , XX 9

G D XV 15 M III 160

Aghamarsana

A kind of expiation consisting in the recital of the Vedic hymn of this name (RV X 190 1 3), name of a *vrata* in which one has to fast for three days, stand up by day and sit up by night and to donate a milch cow at the end

V S 46 5, 9 , 51 25 B II 8 12 , 17 33 , III 4 7 etc M XI 259 Y III 5 301 At Sm II 6 , VI 2 etc V G p 611 Br Y I 15 GH 10 L A I 18 San IX II 12 etc

Acchambatkāra

The quality of being infallible

A I 2 3

Anika

Creditor , one who learns the Veda from one's son

A I 19 1

Atikrcchra

A form of expiation in which the sinner has to eat merely one morsel of food for three days in the morning only for three days in the evening only one morsel each for three days without asking for it, and has to fast for three days

G D XIX 20 XXVI 18 Vd XIV 33 , XX 8 etc B II 1 7 , II 2 27 etc M XI 208, 213 Y III 5 264, 292, 319 A Sm 159 At Sam 113 224 265 Sv 128, 200 U IX 94 V H IX 404 DS 79 L. V III 6 L Sat 32 Son XVIII 7

Ati guru

Father, mother preceptor

V S 31 1,

Atithi

One not staying permanently, a Brāhmaṇa guest who stays for one night
A I 14 1, II 7 5 etc
B III 3 5, 6, 7 etc

Ati dāna

The gift of cows land and Sarasvatī (=Vidyā)
Vd XXIX 19 Br 18

Atides a (>Atidista, Ātides iKa)

Extended application, substitution eg the extension of the rules about the murder of a Brahmana to the injury inflicted on a Brahmana by one striking him with the intention of killing him
Mit on Y III 252

Ati pāpa (Ati pātaka)

A class of sins comprising adultery with one s mother daughter daughter in law
V S XXXIII 3 XXXIV 1 2 etc
V H VI 52

Ati rātra

An optional part of the Jyotiṣṭoma sacrifice, commencement and conclusion of certain sacrificial acts
S V 62 V G p 617
A II 7 4

Ati sāntapana

A kind of penance in which the sinner has to subsist on each of the following articles for three days—cow's urine cow-dung milk curd ghee and *Kuśodaka*
V S XLVI 21

Atharva s iras

Name of a kind of brick, name of an Upaniṣad
B III 10 11
V S LVI 22 At Sm VI 2

Adars ana

The place where the river Sarasvatī disappeared
B I 2 10

Adhamana

Mortgaging
M VIII 165

Adhi māsa

Additional or intercalary month generally called *malamasa*
L 35

Adho nāpita

Name of a mixed caste arising from the union of an Ambaṣṭha father and Kṣatriya mother By occupation a man of this caste is *nabhera lhoroma tapta*
V III 15

Adhyāgni

A kind of *Stridhana* given to a girl at the time of her marriage before the nuptial fire
M IX 194 Y II 8 143 N Sm Dāyabhāga—8

Adhyāvāhanika

A kind of *Stridhana* obtained by a woman while taken from *her father's house to that of the bride groom*
M IX 194 N Sm Dāyabhāga—8

Anadhyāya

Suspension of study caused by a number of factors e g, disturbance in the village, conflagration, *amāvasyā paurnamāsi* of certain months storm rainfall, eclipse earthquake etc
G D XVI B I 21 6, III 9 10 etc.
A I 9 7, I 10 20 etc

Anirdasā

A cow within ten days of calving
Y I 7 170

Anugrāhaka

Abettor in a crime
Mit on Y III 5 243

Anu pātaka

A class of sıns comprısıng falsehood theft adultery etc
V S XXXIII 3, XL III 25 etc
V H IX 215

Anuloma

In regular order applıed to marrıage between a male of the hıgher caste and a female of the lower
B I 17 9 V III 11 M X 25
Yam 8

Anuvākyā

The Vedıc verse, recıted by the Hotṛ prıest ın whıch the god ıs ınvoked to partake of the offerıng ıntended for hım
Vd III 1

Anucāna

One who has mastered the Vedas and the Vedāngas
B I 3 37 II 14 6 etc A II 10 9 Vd II 5 M II 154
Y III 1 24 Br p 141 185

Anaıs cārıka

Haradatta on Apastamba says—*naıs carıkah krodhadayo doṣah tat pratıpakṣabhuta anaıścarıkah* The word means those whıch counteract the faults lıke anger etc
A I 22 1

Antarala

A sub caste sprung from the unıon of a male born ın a *pratıloma* marrıage and a female born ın an *anuloma* marrıage
V III 11

Antyavāsayın

A mıxed caste sprung from the unıon of a Candala male and a Nıṣāda female
Vd XVIII 3 M X 39

Andhra

One sprung from the unıon of a Vaıdehaka male and a Kāravara female
M X 36, 48

Anna prāśana

Name of the ceremony in which a child is fed with rice for the first time after birth It is to be held in the sixth month from the child s birth, according to Yājnavalkya

V S XXVII 11 G D VIII 13 Y I 2, 12 L. VI 1 12

L A VIII 1

Anvastaka

The ninth day in the latter half of the three (or four) months following the full moon in Agrahāyana Pauṣa Māgha (*and Phālguna*)

V S L XXIII 9

M IV 150 Pv 191

Anvādheyaka

A kind of *Stridhana* obtained by a woman after her marriage, from her husband or parents

V S XVII 18 Y II 8 144

Anvāhita (from Anvādhi)

Sub mortgage i e mortgage *of a property by the* mortgagee

Y II 4 67

Apa pātra

(1) *Caṇḍālas etc with whom no social intercourse is possible*

(2) Rajakas etc born in the reverse order of marriage

(3) One ostracised by kinsmen for the commission of some *degrading sin*

Literally one not allowed to use vessels out of which members of other castes are to take food

A I 3 25 *II 17 20 etc* N *Sm* Rṇadāna 92

Dattāpradānika 4 B I 21 17 II 2 5

Aparāntika

A kind of song

Y III 4 113

Apartu

Cessat on of the rainy season

A I II 23 27, 31

G D III 21

Apaviddha

One cast off by one's parents and accepted by another person as his son

V S XV 24 B II 3 23, 31 N Sm Dāyabhāga 46

Vd XVII 36 M IX 159, 171 Y II 8 132

Apasada

Designation applied to children of six kinds of degrading marriage (of a Brāhmana with women of the three lower classes, of a Kṣatriya *with women of the two* lower classes and of a Vaiśya with one of the S ūdra class

M X 10, 16, 17

Apātrīkarana

A class of sins which renders the perpetrator unworthy of receiving gifts Acceptance of money from condemned persons, trade, service of S ūdras, to utter an untruth—these are sins of this class for a Brāhmana

VS XXXIII 4, XL 1, 2 *etc*

M XI 69, 125

Abdurga

Fort surrounded by deep water

M VII 70

Abliṅgā

The Vedic mantra Āpo hi ṣṭhā etc (RV X 9 1 3)

VS LVI 16 G D XXV 10

B II 7 2, III 2 5 etc

Abhicāra

Magic spells or rites for malevolent purposes

A I 29 15

B II 2 8 M IX 290, XI 63, 197 V H IX 197

Abhijit

(1) Name of a Soma sacrifice (part of the great sacrifice *Gavam-ayana)*

(2) Name of a constellation

M XI 74

B III 8 33

Arani

A piece of wood (from the *Ficus Religiosa* or *Premna Spinosa*) used for kindling fire by attrition

G I 85, 99 B II 17 25

Artha dusana

Theft of money or not to give what is one s due

M VII 48 51

Arthin

Plaintiff, suitor

Y II 1 7 B I 20 2

Ardha sirin

A cultivator who is entitled to half the agricultural produce raised from the land entrusted to him by the owner

Y I 166 Br Y III 10

Ardhodaya

An auspicious time when there is a combination of *Vyati pāta yoga* and *Śravana nakṣatra* on Sunday on the new moon day in the month of Pauṣa and Māgha

L A XXIV 24

Avakirni

A Brahmacarin who has had sexual intercourse with a woman

V S XXVIII 52, XLV 29 A I 26 8 B I 4 9, II 1 29 etc G D XV 17 XXI 11 etc M III 155 XI 118 121 Y I 10 222, III 5 280 SV 27 AU D IV U IV 31 Pr 82 L A XXI 13

Ava kraya (Avakrita)

(1) 'A transaction whereby a bailee (e g a washerman) transfers an article 'bailed to him (for washing etc) to another for hire (H D H III p 494 f n 874)

(2) Purchase of an article whose price is unpaid or partly paid

G D XII 39

Y II 20 238

Avata

Any depressed part of the body, a sinus
Y III 4 98

Avabhrtha

Ablution to be performed after the conclusion of a sacrifice
A I 24 22 B II 11 8
Y III 5 244 M XI 82
At Sm II 6

Avama dina

A week day on which two *tithis* end
N S 153

Avira

(1) A woman having neither husband nor sons
(2) A woman who is independent but not gone astray
V S XLI II M IV. 213
Y I 6 163

As uci kara

A class of sins comprising gambling, use of charms for *causing harm to enemies, subsistence by gleaning corns* (*uñcha*), subsistence on alms, earning one's livelihood by Astrology etc
A I 29 18, I 21 12 etc
B II 2 7

As'va-krāntā

The meaning of the word, as used in the Smrtis, is not clear According to the *Śaktimangala Tantra*, it denotes the region of India from the Vindhya mountain to the great ocean The *Mahāsiddheśvara Tantra* lays down that it extends from the river Karatoya (in the Dinājpur district of Bengal) to Java.
[See A Avalon · *Principles of Tantra*, p 87]
D II 46 Dr p 69

As'vamedha

Name of a sacrifice in which a horse was to be immolated The horse was to be placed by a king in charge of

military men and then let loose On its return after a year the sacrifice was to be performed

V S VIII 36, XXXV 6 etc G D XXII 8, XXIV. 12 etc Vd XI 78, XXII 6 etc B II 1 4, 5, III 4 8 etc M XI 74, 260 Y III 5 244, 333 At Sm II 6 L 10 Br XXI 38 Au D VIII Br p 272 V G p 497, 573 etc. U VIII 10 V H IX 347 L S 10 L Sat 3 San IX 13

As va sukta

Name of the hymn RV I 163
V S XLVI 19 At Sm VI 4
V G p 559 San XI 4

Astaka

The eighth day after full moon (especially that in *Hemanta* and *Śiśira*) on which the progenitors or manes are worshipped There are three kinds of *aṣṭakāśrāddha*, viz

(1) Pūpāṣṭaka—in which cakes are offered,
(2) Maṃsaṣṭaka—in which meat is offered
(3) Śākāṣṭaka—to be performed with vegetables

V S LXXIV 1 V II 11 G D VIII 16, XVI 38 Vd XIII 22 B I 21 6 II 15 9 Y I 10 217 Au. D III Br p 141, 147 149 K V 4 U III 70, 71 107 Pr 31 G I 61

Asat pratigraha

Acceptance of prohibited articles or of any article from a prohibited person
V S XLIV 24 M XI 194 Y III 289

Asipatravana

A kind of hell
M XII 75

Asyavāmīya

Name of the hymn beginning with the words *asya vamasya* (RV I 164)
Vd XXVI 6 M XI 250

Ākranda

The king ruling over a territory just beyond that of *Parṣṇigraha* (*infra*)
M VII 207

Ākrandāsāra

The king of the territory just beyond the *Parṣṇigrahasāra* (infra)
MM under M VII 156

Āgama

Valid mode of acquisition of a property eg by purchase gift etc
M VIII 200 401 Y II 2 27, 28 29 etc

Āgnīdhra

Coming from or belonging to the Agnīdh (i e to the priest who kindles the fire) the priest who kindles the fire
B I 15 25

Āgneya snāna

Consists in smearing the body with holy ashes
Aparārka p p, 134 135 S C I p 133
D II 15

Āgrayaṇa

An *iṣṭi* (sacrifice) in which fresh corns are first offered to gods,
M IV 4 5

Ācārya

(1) One who, having performed the *upanayana* of his pupil teaches him the Veda together with the Kalpa *sūtra and the Upaniṣads*

(2) One from whom the pupil learns his duties
G D II 24 44 V 27, 28 etc A I 1 14, I 8 28 etc Vd II 3 4 M II 140 and other places Y I 2 34 49 etc D III 28. L H 92 S V 14, VI 31 V G p 600 V Sam IV 43 U III 73, VI 31 V II II 4 7, IV 12 L A III 17, VI 6 etc

Ājya doha :

Name of the *mantras* in Sāmaveda I 67 (=RV VI 7 1), II 491 (=RV. VI 7 4) and II 492 (=RV VI 7 2)
At Sm VI 5

Ātatāyin

The following hostile persons are so called —an incendiary, a poisoner, *one armed with a weapon*, a *robber*, *one* who wrests a field or carries away one's wife
B I 18 12
M VIII 350, 351 V H IX 349
Aparārka p 1043
Mit on Y II 2 21

Ātreyi

A woman who has bathed *after her monthly impurity*
A I 24 9 B I 19 4, 7 etc Vd XX 34, 35, 37 M XI 87
Y III 5 251 A Sm 46 Ap Sm VII 19

Ādarsa

Name of the region forming the western boundary of Āryāvarta (see *infra*)
Vd I 8

Ādhana

Pledging or mortgaging
Y II 20 247

Ādhi

"Pledge or mortgage of a chattel or immovable property *to the creditor himself with or without possession* " (H D H III p 419, f n 681)
G D XII 39 Vd XVI 18 A I 18 20 M VIII 144, 145 etc. Y II 2 23, 25 etc II 6 90 D III 19 Br Y V 23 V S V 181 N Sm Ṛṇādāna 81,139 *etc*,

Ādhivedanika

A kind of *Stridhana* presented to a woman by her husband on his marrying another woman
V, S XVII 18 Y II 8 143, 148

Ādhipāla

'A surety in case of *gopyādhi*' (HDH, III, p 434, f n 723)
S C II 150

Ānvīkṣikī

(1) *Tarka vidyā* or logic
(2) *Ātma vidya* or spiritual knowledge
G D XI 3 Y I 13 311
M VII 43

Ābhīra

A sub caste sprung from the union of a Brāhmaṇa male and an Ambaṣṭha female
M X 15

Ābhyudayika-śrāddha

Same as Vṛddhi śrāddha (*infra*)
L A X 2

Āmayāvī

One who cannot digest rice
Y III 5 210

Āmikṣa

Casein obtained from a mixture of boiling milk and curd
B III 7 10

Āyogava

(1) One born of the union of a Śūdra male and a Vaiśya female
(2) One born of the union of a Vaiśya male and a Kṣatriya female

G, D IV 17 B I 16 8, I 17 7 V III 14, 15
N Sm Strī puṃ saṃyoga—109 111
Y I 4 94 Au S 12, 14, V, II VII 154 M X 12, 15 etc

Āraṭṭa

Name of a region a sojourn in which taints a man with sin and renders him liable to expiation
B I 2, 15

Āra

A stick having iron at its tip , goad (acc to Buhler)

B II 4 21

Āryavarta

(1) That part of India which lies between the Himalayas and the Vindhya mountain, and extends up to the eastern and western oceans

(2) *The region between the rivers Gangā and Yamunā*

(3) That region of India where the spotted antelope roams about *naturally*

B I 2 10 Vd I 8 M II 22

Ārsa (vivaha)

The kind of marriage in which a girl is given away after taking a pair or two of cattle as a matter of form and not as the price of the girl

V S XXIV *18 21* B I 20 4 I 21 2 Vd I *29* 32

M III 21 IX 196 Y I 3 59 Br P 117 San IV 2

N Sm Stri puṃ samyoga—39, 41

Āvantya

Offspring of a *Vrātya* Brāhmana from a woman of the same caste

M X 21

Āvrta

One sprung from a Brāhmaṇa male and an Ugra female (For Ugra, see *infra*)

M X 15

Ās yānna

One from whom food may be eaten

A I 19 2

Ās vika

One born as a result of the secret union of a Kṣatrīya male and a Vaiśya female

V III 12

Āsana

A political expedient by which a king assumes an attitude of indifference to the activities of a belligerent power

V S III 39 M VII 160 161 etc
Y I 13 347

Āsura (vivaha)

A form of marriage in which a girl is given away at the father s will after the bridegroom gives as much wealth as he can afford to the relatives of the girl and to the girl herself

V S XXIV 18, 24 B I 20 7 M III 21 , IX 197
N *Sm Strī puṃ saṃyoga*—29, 39
Y I 3 61 San IV 2

Āsedha

Restraint under the king s order It is of four kinds, viz

(1) Restraint as to place (e g you cannot go elsewhere from the specified places) ,
(2) Restraint as to time (e g you must present yourself before the court *on such and such dates*) ,
(3) Restraint from proceeding on a journey (till the suit is disposed of)
(4) Restraint as to certain activities (e g you are *not to* sell a certain property or plough a certain field till the disposal of the suit)

Mit under Y II 1 5N Sm I 47, 48 51

Āhavanīya

Name of one of the fires with which Vedic sacrifices are to be performed

B I 15 16 ect *V II 3*

Āhiṇḍika

Offspring of a Nisāda male by a Vaideha female For Vaideha see *infra*

M X 37

Indrakīla

A kind of wood placed at the city gate

B II 6 13

Indra sthāna

(1) A well known temple
(2) The place where the festival of is held Indradhvaja (*Vide* HDH III p 367, f n 582 and II p 398 825-826)

Indravasikta
Mit on II 7 99 S C II p 105
S Vi p 183 D. T p 576

Indravasikta
A class of *Vānaprasthas* subsisting on *Valli* (creepers or a class of plants)
B III 3 4

Ista
(1) Whatever is offered in the *Gṛhya* fire and the three *Śrauta* fires and gifts made inside the *Vedi* in the *Śrauta* sacrifices
(2) 'Honouring a guest and performance of *Vaiśvadeva*' (Kane)
(3) Oblation to fire, penance, truthfulness, Vedic study, hospitality, performance of *Vaiśvadeva*
At Sam 43 46 Y Sm 68
L 1, 5, 6 L S 1, 5

Istāpūrta
For *ista*, see above *Purta* has been defined as
(1) Dedication of deep wells, oblong large wells and tanks, temples, distribution of food and maintaining public gardens" (Kane)
(2) To the above are added, by some, gifts made at the time of eclipse or on the sun's passage into a zodiacal sign or on the twelfth day of a month
(3) Nursing of those who are ill
Vd I 44 At Sam 46 Y Sm 68
Br p 58 L S 1, 6

Ugra
(1) Child of a Kṣatriya male by a Śudra female
(2) One born of the union of a Brāhmaṇa male and a Śudra female
(3) Offspring of the union of a Vaiśya with a Śudra woman
B I 17 4, 9, 11 etc,
Vd XVIII 8 V III 13
M IV 212, X 9, 13 etc

Y I 4 92 Au S 41
V H VII 152
N Sm -Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 104, 107

Ucchādana

Holding the umbrella
B I 3 36

Uñcha

Gathering of abandoned corns one by one
M IV 10, VIII 260 etc
Y I 5 128 Br P 142
V H VII 167

Uttara

(1) The defendant's reply in a law suit
(2) Obsequial rites performed after *Sapiṇḍīkaraṇa*
(3) An indirect witness who learns from another witness who has seen or heard of a transaction when the latter is going to a distant country or is on the point of death

Y II 1 7 S C II p 336

Uttarābhasa

Vitiated reply
Mit p 121

Utpāta

(1) An abnormal natural phenomenon foreboding calamity
(2) A portent
G D XI 17

Udaka kṛcchra

A kind of penance in which one has to subsist on water and pulverised grain (*saktu*) for a month
V S XLVI 14

Udakī (Udakyā)

A woman in her monthly impurity
V S LI 17 G D XIV 29, XXIII 35 Vd verse 10
M IV 57, V 85 etc Y I 7 168, III 1 30 etc A Sm 21

26 etc. Ap. Sm. IX. 39, IV. 6 etc. Y. Sm. II. 63. At. Sam. 273. 274. S II. 5. S V. 181, 196. Br. P. 198, 205 etc. U IX. 5. V. Sat. 18. Pr. 95. Br. Y. III, 51, 54 etc. L. A. XXII 13.

Udaya

Increase, gain, interest, etc.

Y II 4 67 ; II. 21. 254.

Udasina

A king who is able to help the *vijigīṣu* (*infra*) and the *madhyama* (*infra*) when united or harass them when separated from each other.

M VII 155, 211. Y. I. 13. 345

Udāsthita

A sham ascetic who has fallen from the real duties of ascetisism and is endowed with intelligence and pure character

MM. on M VII 154

Udumbara

A class of *Vānaprasthas*

Br P 290.

Uddālaka vrata

Name of a rite prescribed for expiating the sin accruing from the state of *Vratya* (see *infra*) A person performing this is required to subsist "for two months on barley gruel, for a month on milk, for half a month on *amikṣā* (see *supra*), for eight days on ghee for six days on food obtained without begging or asking for it, for three days on water and he should observe a complete fast for one day." (Kane)

Vd XI 76

Uddhāra

(1) The best part of things obtained in a conquest.

(2) That which is set aside, e g , for the eldest brother, in the partition of patrimony among brothers

V. S XVIII. 37. M VII. 97 , IX. 112, 115 etc.

Uddhāra patra

Bond of debt promising return at a future date with interest

Br (SBE Vol 33 p 305)

Kat 254 257

Udbandhaka

(1) One sprung from the union of a Sūnika (*infra*) and a Kṣatriya woman

(2) Offspring of a Khanaka (*infra*) by a Kṣatriya woman

V III 15 Au S 15

Udvṛsabha yajña

A practice among the northerners in which oxen are honoured on the Full Moon day of the month of Jyaiṣṭha and are made to run a race

Medh on M VIII 46

Upakurvāna (or Upakurvānaka)

A pupil who on completion of Vedic studies and becoming a *gṛhastha* honours his religious teacher by a gift

D I 7 Au D IV

Upagata

A receipt passed by the creditor to a debtor on payment of the whole or part of a debt (HDH III p 311)

Y II 6 93

Upadhi

Fraud circumvention

M VIII 165 IX 258

Y II 6 89, II 17 202

Upanidhi

A sealed deposit, *i e*, an article deposited with a person in a sealed *receptacle without disclosing the contents*,
Vd XVI 18 M VIII 145, 149 etc
Y II 2 25 N Sm I 16, II 81 etc

Upa pātaka

A class of sins lighter than *mahapatakas* (*infra*), comprising such sins as incest giving up of Vedic study, allowing the time for initiation to Vedic study to pass, following the profession of dancing, singing, acting, cow killing, fornica tion, *etc*

V S v 30, VIII 25 etc
G D XXI 11, XXII *36 etc*
Vd I 23, XXV 1 B II 2 4 III 5 5 etc M XI 66 108
Y II 18 210, III 5 225 etc
At Sm VII 8 At Sam *292 366,*
S I 9 12 SV 212 Br P 219
V H VI 52 IX 216 etc. L Sat 20 Br Y IV 24

Upavītin

One who wears the *Yajñopavita* in the regular way *i e*, allows it to hang over the left shoulder and under the right arm
M II 63

Upākarman

Commencement of Vedic study
V S XXX 24. M IV 119
Au D III Br P 146
K X 7 9 U III 70, 75
G I 143, 145 L. A XII 1, 5 etc,

Upādhyāya

One who teaches a pupil a portion of the Veda or the Vedāngas for livelihood
B I 11 26, I 21 23
Vd III 22, XIII 48
Y I 2 35 ; III 1 15

M II 141 145 V G p 600
San III 2

Upāya

Expedient of royal policy The four expedients are *sāma* (conciliation) *dāna* (gift) *bheda* (dissension) and *daṇḍa* (war)
M VII 108 109 etc
Y I 13 346

Ulbana

Very costly
G D IX 4

Ullopya

A kind of song
Y III 4 113

Ustrika

An earthen vessel shaped like a camel. (M Wms)
MM on M IV 7 Mit on Y I 5 128

Riktha

Any property wealth *especially that left by one at death inheritance*
G D X 38 XII 37 etc
B I 18 16 II 3 31
Vd XVII 65 XIX 36
M VIII 27 30 Y II 3 51
H 8 117 etc Y Sm 13 H I
N Sm —Daya bhaga 19 23

Rg gatha

A song consisting of Rk like verses
Y III 4 114

Rta

(1) True truth.
(2) Gleaning of corns as a means of a Brāhmaṇa s obtaining livelihood
M IV 4 5, VIII 61, 82 et

Ṛtvik

Priest, usually of four kinds, viz , Hotā, Adhvaryu, Brahmā and Udgāta

G D IV 9, V 28 etc

A I 14 10 , II 8 6, 7 etc

B I 3 46 and other places

Y I 2 35

Ṛṣi-yajña

Same as *Bṛhma yajña* (*infra*)

M IV 21 V G p 557

Eka cchayāśrita (or,-praviṣṭa)

Undertaking joint and several liability

Kāt 538

Ekārāma

A mendicant unaccompanied by any other person

Y III 4 58

Ekoddiṣta

A kind of *śraddha* performed for one individual

L 33 Au D V Br p

162 177 etc K XXIV 13

U III 124 L S 14

Pr 175, 189 G III 72

L A XX 28

Audumbara

(1) Made of *udumbara* wood

(2) Red in colour (i e made of copper)

A II 19 3

Vd XX 41

Aurasa

A son begotten by a man on his wife

G D XXVIII 33, 35

B II 3 11 Y II 8 128, 141

Br p 182, 277 V H VII 265

Br Y V 20 N Sm -Dayabhaga, 21, 45

L A XX 1

Auvenaka

A kind of song

Y III 4 113

Kakundara

The cavities of the loins.

Y III 4. 96

Kata-kāra

One born as a result of clandestine union between a Vaiśya and a Śūdra female

Au S 45, 47 V III 15

Kataputana

A kind of Pretas (evil spirits) whose form is supposed to be assumed by a deceased Kṣatriya who neglected his duties when alive

M XII 71

Kantaka

Harmful persons

M IX 252

Kanyā

A ten year old girl

Parāśara, VII 6-9

Karana

(1) One born of the union of a Vaiśya male and a Śūdra female

(2) Child of a Kṣatriya *Vratya* and a Kṣatriya woman

G D IV 17 M VIII 154, X 22

Y I 4 92 V H VII 152

Kartapatya

(1) Cause of fall into hell

(2) Fall into hell

A I 5 3 B I 19 18

Karmānta

(1) A place where sugarcanes and paddy etc are gathered

(2) Conclusion of a work

M VII 62, VIII 419

Kalā

A measure of time equal to three *Kāṣṭhas* (*infra*)

M I 64

Kalka

Crooked

Y III 5 312

Kavaka

Mushroom

M XI 155 Y I 7 171

Kavya

Oblation of food offered to deceased ancestors

V S I 7 M III 128, 133, IV 31, ⁄

V 16 A Sm 135 Y Sm 34, 40

S V 49 Au D IV Br P 151, 180

V G p 580 V Sam IV 54

U IV 13, 27 L Sat 14, 86 etc

Pr 190 Br Y III 39 San XII 26

Kākavaca

A Śūdra who committed theft (?) while engaged in bringing grass for horses

A U S 50

Kānaja

A class of degraded Brāhmaṇas (?)

At Sam 388

Kānīna (Kānika)

Son of an unmarried woman

V S XV 10 G D XX VIII 34

Vd XVII 21 B II 3 24, 32

M IX 160, 172 Y II 1 129

V G p 515 V. H VII 265 N. Sm -Dāyabhāga 17, 18 etc

Kāpaṭa

A class of degraded Brāhmaṇas (?)

At Sam 388

Kāpaṭika

A pupil acting as a spy

MM under M VII 154

Kāpila-snāna

Bathing of a person, who is ill with hot water or his washing the body excepting the head or his rubbing the body with a wet piece of cloth

Bṛhaspati quoted in

S C I p 134

Kāya tīrtha

The root of the little finger

M II 59 U II 18

Kāya-vivāha

The form of marriage called *Prājāpatya* (*infra*)

M II 58 59 Y I 3 60

Kāyastha

(1) A scribe in the revenue department of the king

(2) Name of a caste which, according to some, is Śūdra

V S VII 3 AU S, 34 V Sam I 11

Kāyikā

(1) Interest of a Paṇa or quarter Pana to be paid every day without the principal being liable to be reduced whatever interest may have been recovered

(2) Interest received from the body, eg, milk received from a cow pledged or the work put in by a slave or by a bull pledged

G D XII 31-32 M VIII 153

Mit p 147 N Sm —Ṛṇadāna, 102

Kāraṇa

Same as Pratyavaskandana (*infra*)

Mit under Y II 1 7

Kāraskara

A region of India a sojourn in which renders one liable to expiation

B I 2 15

Kārāvara

A sub-caste that springs from the union of a Niṣāda with a Vaideha woman.

Kārıtā
[For Nısāda and Vaıdeha see *ınfra*]
M X 36

Kārıtā
The ınterest stıpulated by the debtor hımself.
Mıt p 147
M VIII 153
G D XII 31-32 N Sm —Rṇādana, 102

Kārusa
Name of a sub caste sprung from the unıon of a Vrātya Vaıśya and a Vaıśya female.
M X 23

Kārmıka
A pıece of cloth on whıch varıous desıgns lıke wheel and *Svastıka* are made wıth lınen
Y II 13 180

Kārsāpana
A coın or weıght of dıfferent values (ıf of gold=16 māṣas, ıf of sılver=16 *panas* or 1280 Kowrıes, ıf of copper=80 *rattıkas* or about 176 graıns but, accordıng to some=only 1 *pana* of Kowrıes or 80 Kowrıes)
V S IV 13,26 etc M VIII 136 274 336 etc

Kārsıka
Same as Kārṣāpaṇa above
M VIII 136 Y I 13 365,

Kālakavana
The eastern lımıt of Aryāvarta Name of a mountaın (Monıer Wıllıams) Black forest (Bühler)
Vd I 8 B I 2 10

Kālasutra
A kınd of hell
M III 249

Kālıkā (Kāla-vrddhı)
Interest accruıng and payable every month
M VIII 153 N Sm —Rṇādana, 102

Kāsthā
A measure of tıme equal to eıghteen wınks
M I 64

Kinva

A substance from which a kind of intoxicating drink is *prepared*

A I 20 12

Kitava

One who having no experience of gambling makes others gamble for self interest

M III 159

Kimpāku

Mushroom

Vd XIV 33 A I 17 28 G D XVII 30

Kilāsi

(1) Leper
(2) Stealer of land
(3) One afflicted with *kilāsa* or a skin disease known as *Balali* among the Dravidians
G D XV 17

Kita

A class of degraded Brāhmaṇas (?)

At Sam 388

Kināśa

A cultivator

M IX 150

Kira

Name of a people

At Sam 385

Kukkuṭaka

(1) A particular *pratiloma* caste
(2) Child of the union of a Śūdra with a Niṣāda woman
(3) Offspring of a Vaiśya by a Niṣāda woman

B I 16 8, I 17 14

M X 18 A Sm 150

Kucara

One indulging in ugly practices

G D XV 15

Kuñjara
Plank (Buhler)
B I 3 35

Kuticaka
A kind of religious mendicant
L Vi IV 11, 14, 15

Kunda
Offspring of the clandestine union between a Brāhmaṇa male and a Brāhmaṇa woman whose husband is alive
G D XV 17 V III 11 M 156 158, 174 Y I 10 222 224
Au D IV Br P 150 V G P. 515,
586 U IV 29 31 L Sat 105
Pr 82 L A XXI 13, 14 etc
V S XLV 24

Kutapa (Kutupa)
(1) Midday
(2) A vessel of the horn of rhinoceros
(3) Woollen seat or blanket from Nepal
(4) Silver
(5) Darbha grass
(6) Sesame
(7) Cows
(8) Daughter's son
G D I 19 At Sm V 12
L H 98 99 109 Br P 140, 177
L Sat 107, 109 Pr 159, 160

Kuthahārin
Sickle (Buhler)
B III 1 8

Kupya
A base metal any metal but gold silver, copper, brass etc
M VII 96 X 113 Y III 5 237

Kubjāmra
A sacred spot in Utkala country or in Gangādvāra
V S LXXXV 15

Kumāradhārā

A stream on the Krauñca hill in Kashmir, said to have been caused by Kumāra (=Kārtikeya ?) to flow

V S LXXXV 25

Kumbhakāra

(1) *One born as a result of clandestine union of a* Brāhmaṇa with a Vaiśya female

(2) A section of Śūdras

V III 12 AU S 32 V Sam I 10

Kumbhīdhānyaka (or dhānya)

One who has a store of corn in an earthen vessel sufficient for six or ten days or, acc to others for one year or six months

L V II 17 M V 7 Y I 5 128

Kumbhīpāka

Name of a hell where the wicked are believed to be baked like potter's vessels or cooked like the contents of a cooking vessel

M XII 76

Kula

(1) As much land as can be ploughed with two ploughs each drawn by six bulls

(2) A multitude of kinsmen

M VII 119 Y II 2 30 N Sm I 7

Kuluṅga

Black antelope (Bühler)

B I 12 6

Kulaṃkula

(1) *One who goes from one house to another without* any business

(2) A stay at home fellow

(3) One who goes from one family to another as in adoption

G D IX 53 Vd XII 8

Kus a-dvīpa

Name of one of the seven Dvīpas or divisions of the universe

V G p 618

Kus avarta

The source of the river Godavarī on the Tryambaka hill identified by Jolly with modern Trimbak, 'a place of pilgrimage situated near Nasik'

V S LXXXV 11

Kus ilava

A professional dancer

M III 155

Kus uladhānyaka

A householder who has grain stored for three year's consumption

M IV 7 Y I 5 128 L Vi II 17

Kusmanda

Name of a *homa*

Vd XXII 9 , XXIII 21 etc

U IX 22 L A XXI 8

Kusmandi

Name of the verse XX 14 ff

of the *Vajasaneyi samhita*

BIII 10 11 , IV 3 8 etc

Y III 5 303 At Sam 311

San XI 1

Kuta sāksin

A perjurer

Y II 5 77 N Sm Rṇadāna, 196

Krcchra

(1) Bodily mortification, penance

(2) A particular kind of penance For an incapable person, one cow is substituted for this penance

Mentioned in countless places e g A Sm 27 A Sam 13 Ap Sm I 20 Br P 193, 198 M V 21 Y III 5 264 and other places

Krcchrātikrcchra

(1) A penance in which only water is drunk on those days on which food is allowed

(2) A penance in which one has to subsist on water alone for 21 days Four cows are substituted by some for this purpose when the sinner is incapable of under going it

V S XXXIX 2, XLI 5 etc
G D XXVI 19 Vd XXIV 3
B II 2 28, II 3 51 etc
M XI 208 Y III 5 222 320
At Sam 104, 127 U IX 95
D S 86

Krtyā

A magical rite calculated to cause mischief to a person
M IX 290

Krtrima

A parentless boy adopted by a person as his son after alluring him with money land etc
B II 3 31
G D XXVIII 33 M IX 159 169
Y II 8 131 V H VII 265

Krs'āsa

One who hurts the weak
B I 10 32

Krsnala

(1) The black berry of the plant *Abrus precatorius* used as a standard of weight (= 1 or 2 grains on an average)

(2) A coin of the same weight

VS IV 6 M VIII 134, 135 etc
Y I 13 363, 364

Krsara

Rice boiled with sesamum
M V 7 K XXV 8 U IX 34

Kes ānta

The ceremony of tonsure also called *godana* performed in the sixteenth year of age for a Brāhmana in the twenty

second year for a Kṣatriya and twenty fourth year for a Vaiśya
Y I 2 36 V Sam I 14
M II 65

Kaivarta

One born to a Niṣāda by an Āyogava woman
M X 34 Y *Sm* 33 *Br* Y *III* 52

Kautuka

The following things, to be tied usually on the *kankana* of the bride in marriage, are so called —
Dūrva (grass), barley sprouts mango leaves, two kinds of Haridrā (turmeric) mustard peacock s feather, serpent's slough
CC (Vrata) I 49

Kaupīna

(1) Private part of the body
(2) Nakedness
(3) Ugly cover (Vide the *Vivarana* commentary on B)
G D III 18 B II 11 21

Kriyā

Proof in a lawsuit
Y II 2 23
Hārīta qoted in Mit under II 1 7

Krīta or Krītaka

One who is purchased from one s parents in order to be treated as a son
V S XV 21 Vd XVII 30
M IX 160 174 Y II 8 131
V H VII 265

Kloma (Kloman)

The right lung
V S, XC Vi 91 Y III 4 94

Ksattā (Ksatra)

A *pra iloma* caste sprung from a Śūdra father and Ksatriya mother

B I 16 8, I, 17 6, 10, 11
M X 12, 13 etc Y I 4 94
N, Sm, —Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 104, 110, 112

Ksayādhi

That kind of mortgage of a property, in which the income from the property is taken as in payment of the whole interest and part of the principal
Mit on Y II 3 64

Ksātra

A form of marriage which is the same as Rākṣasa (*Infra*)
Vd I 29 34

Ksupa

A short tree like the Karavīra
Y II 19 229

Ksetra

Wife
M IX 33, 36 54
Y III 4 178

Ksetraja

A kind of son, begotten by a person, by means of *Niyoga* on the wife of a sonless person
V S XV 3 G D XXVIII 33
Vd XVII 14 M IX 159, 162 etc
Y I 3 69 II 8. 128, 141.
V H VII 265
N Sm —Dāyabhāga, 14, 21, 45

Ksetrajña

'Knowing the body. i e, the soul the conscious principle in the corporeal frame' (Monier Williams)
M VIII 96, XII 12 14
D VII 15 21 Y III 4 178

Ksetrin

(1) The husband of a woman on whom a son is begotten by another person, called Bījin, according to Niyoga
(2) Owner of a field
M IX 32, 51, 52 Y II 10. 161
AU D V.

Ksema
Preservation and protection of what has been obtained
V S LXIII I, M VIII 230, IX 219 Y I 5 100

Khadga
According to Haridatta, commentator on *Āpastamba-dharmasutra*, it is a kind of animal (or, deer ?) whose horn is used as a container of oil
A I 17 37 B I 12 5

Khanaka
Child of an Āyogava (*supra*) by a Kṣatriya woman
V III 15

Kharvata
(1) "Mountain village" (M Wms)
(2) *Kharvaṭasya pracura kanṭaka santanasya gramasya* (Mit)
Y II 10 167

Khala
Threshing floor for paddy, etc
M XI 17 Y II 23 282

Khasa
Child born as a result of the union of a *Vratya* (*infra*) Kṣatriya and a Ksatriya woman
M X 22

Khora
Old
G D XXVIII 6

Gaja cchāyā
A particular constellation
Y I 10 218 Br P 158
L A XX 75 XXIV 24

Gana
(1) An association of merchants etc
(2) A guild of horse dealers
(3) An association of men living in a village, etc
(4) An association of warriors etc who pursue the same vocation

V S XLVIII 21, L 1 7
Vd, XIV 10 M I 118
Y I 13 361, II 15 187 192
L Sat 116 San XVII 39
N Sm I 7,—Samayasyānapakarma, 2, 6 etc

Garuda

Name of a particular array (*vyuha*) of soldiers resembling the *Varaha vyuha* (*infra*), with the only difference that in the Garuda the middle part is wider
M VII 187

Garta

(1) Chariot
(2) Inarticulate sound
(3) Hole
G D XVI 7 B II 6 28 V XXI 8

Garbhādhāna

A sacrament performed to ensure the birth of a good child
As regards the time of performing it, authorities differ
(See H D H II, pt 1, pp 201 f f)
V I 3 61 V Sam I 13 16, IV 42 K Verse 5
G I 62 L A III 1 18, XV 71

Galagraha

The *tithis* and times, designated as *galagraha*, are mentioned in the following verses —
aṣṭami saptamī viddhā trayodaśyā caturdaśi /pratipadā dṛṣṭ yā ca galagraha udāhṛtah //trayodaśyādi catvāri saptamyādi dina trayam / caturthī tvelatah proktā aṣṭāvetā galagrahāḥ //
Aparārka, p 32 S C I, p 27
C C (Kala) p 751

Gavaya

(1) Cow like beast
(2) Beast
(3) A kind of bird
A I 17 29 V XIV 41, 43 Vi LXXX 9

Gāndharva

That form of marriage in which the bride and the groom *marry with mutual consent*
V. S XXIV 18, 23 A II 11 20

B I 20 6, 16 Vd I 29, 33
M III 21, IX 196 Y I, 2 61
Br P 118 San IV 2, 3 5
N Sm, Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 39, 42

Gāyatra

That kind of Brahmacārin who, after *upanayana*, abstains from food containing *Kṣara*[1] and salt, and reads the *Gāyatrī mantra* till the conclusion of *Sāvitrī vrata*

V I 3

Gārhapatya

"The householder's fire (received from his father and transmitted to his descendants, one of the three sacred fires, being that from which sacrificial fires are lighted)" (M Wms)

B I 15 26, II 17 18 etc
V II 3, 6, 7

Giri durga

A kind of royal fort situated on a hill, very difficult to climb, accessible through a narrow path, with a supply of water from rivers and falls, and many productive lands and trees

V S III 6 M VII 70, 71

Guru talpa

(1) Mother
(2) Wife of a Vedic teacher
(3) Mother or step mother belonging to the same caste as that of the father

G D XXI 1, 8, XXIII 9, XXIV 12 A I 21 10, I 25 1, I 28 15
B I 18 18, II 1 12 etc
Vd I 20, XX 13, 44 etc
M IX 63, 235 etc
Y III 5, 209, 227 etc
L 76 Ap Sm IX 31 At Sm

1 It may mean pungent, a medicinal salt or molasses

VIII 11 At Sam 107 SV
110, 124 Y Sm, 39 AU D
VIII Br P 219 V G p 497
U VIII 1 V H IX 193, 331 etc
San XII 16
N Sm, -*Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 75*

Gurvanganā
Same as Gurutalpa above
AU D VIII

Gurvinī
A pregnant woman
L A IV 7

Gulma
(1) A troop or guard of soldiers
(2) Shrub
M VII 114, 190, VIII 247, 330
Y II *19 229*, *III 5, 205, 276*

Gūdhaja (Gūdhotpanna)
A son born to a woman during the absence of her husband the real father being unknown
V S XV 13 B II 3 22 31
Vd XVII 24 V III 11, 12
M IX 159 Y II 8 129
N Sm Dayabhāga, 45

Grha bali
Domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures
M III 265 L 40

Gocarma
A measure of land which is equivalent to
(1) 10 *nivartanas* each *nivartana* being equal to 30 rods (square) with a rod of 10 cubits
(2) that extent which a thousand cows with their calves and a bull, occupy without being compelled to stand doing nothing

(3) that extent which a hundred cows, with one bull, occupy without being packed closely together

(4) that much land the crops on which can maintain one man for a year

V S V 181. B I 10 1, III 9 4

Vd XXIX 16 Br 7, 8, 9

S I 18 Br P. 260

Goja

Offspring of a clandestine union between a Ksatriya male and a female " (Kane)

A U S 29

Gotra

"All persons who trace descent in an unbroken male line from a common male ancestor ' (Kane)

M III 5

Medhātithi on M III 194

Y I 3 53

Go dāna

Same as Keśanta (*supra*)

L A IX 7, XIV 1, XVIII 2

Gomati vidya

It is a laudation of cows and their usefulness

Aparārka, p 1102

MP p 862

PT p 522

Golaka (Gola)

Offspring of a clandestine union between a Brahmana widow and a Brahmana male

V III 11 M III 156, 174

Y I 10 222 A U D IV

Br P 150 V G p 515, 586

U IV 31 L Sat 105 Pr 62

L A XXI 3 13, 14 etc

Gosthi s rāddha

A kind of *Śrāddha* which is performed when a man becomes enthusiastic owing to a talk about *Śrāddha* o

when many learned men gather together at a sacred place and finding it impossible to have separate working arrangements for each pool their resources for collecting *Śrāddha* materials and perform simultaneously *śrāddha* for the pleasure it affords to themselves and for the gratification of *pitṛs*'

S C. (Śraddha) p 334

M P p 476

K K p 7

Gosava

Name of a one day Soma sacrifice in which according to some the performer has to act like cattle e g drinking water like them cutting grass with his teeth and so on

M XI 74

Go sukta

Name of the Rg Vedic hymn VI 28

V S LVI 18 At Sm VI 4

V G p 559 San XI 4

Gaudi

Wine distilled from molasses

V S XXII 82 M XI 94

SV 117

Gauri

An eight year old girl

SV LXV III 21

Parasara VII 6-9

Grāma

A group of three merchants

D VII 34, 35

Grāmakūṭa

Village headman

Aparārka p. 239

Grāmika

Same as Grāmakūṭa above

Glaha
Wager mutually agreed upon by gamblers
Y II 17 199

Ghorācārika
A class of house holders who perform sacrifices, study the Vedas and make gifts but do not make others perform sacrifice do not teach the Vedas to others nor accept gifts
V I 5

Cakra vṛddhi
Compound interest, *ie*, interest on interest
GD XII 31-32
M VIII 153 Mit on Y II 3 37
N Sm —Ṛṇadāna, 102

Caktika
One born as a result of the clandestine union of a Śūdra male and a Vaiśya female
V III 14

Cakrin
One born as a result of the clandestine union of a Vaiśya male and a Brāhmaṇa female
V III, 13

Candāla (Cāndāla)
(1) The caste sprung from the union of a Śūdra male and a Brahmaṇa female
(2) Offspring of an unmarried woman
(3) One born as a result of one s union with a *sagotrā* girl
(4) Son of one who, after becoming an ascetic, turns back to the householder's life

G D XIV 29 , XV 24 etc
Vd XI 9 , XVIII 1 etc
B I 16, 8 A II 2 6
V III 14 M X 12, 16 etc
Y I 4 93 , I 5 27 etc
A Sm 6, 8 etc L 73, 83, 84
A Sam 5 Ap Sm II 2 IV 1 etc Y Sm 18, 62

At Sm IV 17 39 etc At Sam 10 174 etc AU S 8 11 D IV 20 L H 10 16
Sv 170 179 etc A U D IX Br P 142 P p 19 21 etc V G p 524 534 etc V Sam 1 9 10 11 etc V H I 20 27 etc V Sat 17 19 22. L S 42 43 etc L Sat 59 61 etc Br Y I 8 9 etc L A XX 52 Sam VIII 3
N Sm —Strı pum samyoga 113

Caturthī karman

A rite performed three nights after marriage in which the husband makes eight offerings of cooked food to eight deities There are other parts of the rite
K XVIII 5

Catur medhas

One who has performed the four sacrifices viz Aśvamedha Puruṣa medha Sarvamedha and Pitṛ medha or who knows the *mantras* required for them
A II 17 22. Vd III 19

Catra

The peg used with the *arani* (M Wms)
G I 88 99 100

Candra vrata

The same as Cāndrāyaṇa (*infra*)
Br P 192 212

Candra sūkta

Name of two *sāmans*
V S LVI 20

Camasa

Ladle or a vessel used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma
G III 29 C A II 20 68

Cara (Cāra)

Spy
Y I 13 378

Carmakāraka (Carmakāra, Carmāvakartin Carmopajīvin)

(1) Offspring of a Śūdra male and a Kṣatriya girl

Calattundin

(2) One sprung from a Vaidehaka male and a Brāhmaṇa girl

(3) Offspring of an Āyogava male and a Brāhmaṇa female

V III 15 M IV 218 AU S 4, 21

Y Sm 33 P p 21

Calattundin

(1) One who hurts moving creatures

(2) Glutton

B I 10 32

Cāturmāsya

Name of the three sacrifices, viz *Vaiśvadeva Varuna praghāsa* and *Śakamedha* performed at the beginning of the three seasons of four months each

G D VIII 27 V Sam IV 44

Cātvāla

A hole in the ground for constructing the *uttara vedi* "

(M Wms)

B I 15 16

Caritra bandhaka

A kind of *adhi* (mortgage) which occurs either when the creditor being known to be very honest the debtor gives as security a property of very great value for a small debt or where a debtor being known to be very honest a property of very small value is accepted as security for a large debt "

(H D H, III *p* 435)

Y II 3 61

Candra vratika

A king who acts in the manner of the moon, i e, in whom subjects take as much delight as in the moon

M IX 309

Candrāyana

A form of penance in which the sinner is required to eat fifteen morsels of food on Full Moon day, reduce the morsels by one on each day of the dark fortnight and to fast completely on the New Moon day This is of many

kinds viz *Pipīlikamadhya Yavamadhya Yati candrāyana* and *Śiśu-candrayana*
V S XXXVII 35 XLVII 1 9
G D XIX 20 *XXVII 1 16*
B II 1 7 II 3 50 etc
Vd XXI 13 XXIII 16 17 etc
V I 7, 9 M XI 41 106 etc
Y III 5 287 325 etc
A Sm 14 28 etc *L 64 Ap Sm*
II 14 III 2 etc At Sam 92 112 etc L H 15 S V 120 *125* etc Y *Sm 23 24* At Sm *III 13 14 S L 14 AU D* VIII IX Br P 193 199 etc P p 3 14 etc V G p 568 U V 50 IX 3, 4 etc V A IX 294 813 etc V Sat 48 593 etc 521 D Sm 8 20 etc L Vi III 6 IV 20 L S 34 L Sat 33 58 etc Pr 113 Br Y I 4 12 II 1 *etc* San XVIII 12

Cīraka

A private document or a document of the common people
Mit on Y II 2 22

Cirin

Name of an insect making loud noise
M XII 63 Y III 5 215

Cuncu

Offspring of a Brāhmaṇa male from a Vaidehaka or Bandin woman
M X 48

Cucuka

Offspring of the marriage of a *Vaiśya with a Śūdra woman*
V III 13 14

Cudākarman (Cuḍā karana Cuda, Cuda)

A sacrament in which the hair on a child s head is cut for the first time (*Cuḍā* means the tuft of hair kept on the head when the major part is shaved off)
V S *XXVII 12 M II 35*
Y I 2 12 III 1 23
A Sam 64 V Sam I 18
Sam II 5

Caitya vṛkṣa

A village tree at which deities are worshipped

B I 9 5

S K p 327

Cailāsaka

Name of an evil spirit

M XII 72

Codanā

The creditor s pressing or urging the debtor for repayment

S C II p 52

Caula karman (Caula)

Same as Cūdākarana above

V H IV 31 L A IX 21 22 XVIII 1 etc

Jartila

Wild black sesamum

B III 3 15

S C (Śraddha) p 433

Jāngala

(1) A place with scanty water and grass where there are sufficient sunshine air and paddy etc

(2) A place with water trees and hills

M VII 69 Y I 13 321

Jāta karman (Jāta kriyā)

A sacrament performed after the birth of a son to ensure his welfare

V S XXVII 4 G D VIII 13

Y I 1 11 At Sam 215

AU D IX Br P 129

V Sam I 13 U IX 63

V H III 6 IV 31

L Vi 1 11 G I 61 San II 2

Jāti bhrams a kara

A class of sins causing loss of caste to the sinner

V S V 173 XXXIII 4 XXXVIII 6 7 etc M XI 67

[illegible]

Diddikā

Musk rat

B I 19 8

Dimbahava (Dimbhāhava)

(1) A battle where no king is present

(2) A quarrel wherein no weapons are used

M V 95 Hāralatā, p 111

Aparārka p 916

Takṣaka (Takṣa)

(1) Born to a Sūcaka (*infra*) by a Brahmana female

(2) Offspring of a Cūcuka (*supra*) by a Brāhmana female

V S Li 8 V III 14

M IV 210 AU S 43

Br Y III 52

Tantra

Entire

R I 10 228

Tantratā

The principle by which a sinner is freed from several similar sins by performing only once the penance prescribed for the perpetrator of such a sin

PV p 9

Taptakṛcchra

(1) A form of expiation in which the sinner has to subsist on hot water, hot milk, hot ghee for three days each and to fast for the last three days when he should inhale hot vapour or atmosphere

(2) A form of penance of four days' duration when the sinner has to take hot milk, hot ghee and hot water for one day each and to fast on the fourth day.

(3) Penance of two days' duration

(4) A penance of twenty one days' duration

V S XL 2, XLi 5 etc

B II 2 24, IV 5 10

Vd XXI 18 21, XXIII 16

M XI 214 Y III 5 317.

A Sm 31. L 68 Ap Sm
V 10 Y Sm 23, 30, 49
At Sm VII 4 At Sam 124, 184 etc
L H 8 SV 129
AU D IX U IX 32 34 etc
D Sm 84 L Sat 9, 27, 29
Br Y I 14, II 3, III 43
San XVIII 5

Tara

(1) Crossing a river or ocean
(2) Toll payable by a merchant before crossing a river with merchandise

V S III 16 M VIII 404 406, 407

Tarat-samandīya (Tarat-samandī)

Name of the RgVedic hymn beginning with *Tarats a mandī dhāvati* (IX 58)
V S Lvi 6 B II 5 8, IV 2 5
M XI 253 At Sm VI 2
V G p 559

Tarika

Officer in charge of tolls payable by boats
V S V 131 Y II 22, 263

Tāmala

The tree called Mūlodaka
A I 2 37

Tāmisra

A kind of hell
M XII 75

Tāmra

Same as Tāmropajīvin below
V III 15

Tāmropajīvin

Offspring of an Āyogava (*supra*) from a Brāhmana woman
AU S 14

Tīrtha

(1) A holy place
(2) *Parts of some fingers, e g Brahma tīrtha, Daiva-tīrtha*
V S II 16 17 M II 59

Tunnavāya

Same as Sūcika (infra)
M IV 214

Tumburu

A kind of grain
Ap Sm VIII 18

Tulā puruṣa

(1) Gift of gold etc equal to the weight of the donor s body
(2) A ten day penance
V S XLvi 22 Y III 5 322
At Sam 130 Br P, 216
V Sat 38 D Sm 88 L VI iii 6, IV 20

Tūla

Future prosperity
A I 32 24

Tokman

Paddy and other corns that have slightly sprouted up
Malted barley (HDH, II p 1225)
A I 20 12
Kat XIX 1 18

Trasarenu

'The mote or atom of dust moving in a sun beam considered as an ideal weight of the lowest denomination' (M Wms)
V S IV 1 M VIII 132
Y I 13 36?

Trinaciketa

(1) One who has thrice kindled the Naciketa fire or studied the Naciketa section of the Kāthaka (M Wms)

(2) Name of three Anuvakas of the Kaṭhaka
V S LXXXIII 2. A II 17 22
B II 14 2 Vd III 19
G D XV. 28 M III 185
Y I 10 220 U IV 5
San XIV 5

Tri-daṇḍa

Control over speech, mind and body
M XII 11

Tri-daṇḍi

(1) Carrying the three staves together, a *parivrājaka*
(2) A triple commander (i e controlling one's thougts words and deeds)
B II 18 1 M XII 10
Y III 4 58 D VII 29

Tripuṇḍra

"A triple sectarial mark consisting of three lines or marks on the forehead or on back, heart, shoulders etc"
(M Wms)

L. A X 25

Trimadhu

Knowing or reciting three verses beginning with *madhu*
RV I 90 6-8).
G D II 6 29 (Ānandāśrama ed)
B II 14 2 A II 17. 22
Y I 10 219 U IV 4

Tri viṣṭapa

Heaven
Y III 5 329

Tri savana

The three ablutions at dawn, noon and sunset
V S XLVI 3. 24 etc
A I 28 11, II 18 5
B II 2 29, IV 5 4
Vd IV 9, XXIV 5

Tri suparna
M XI 123 Y III 3 48, III 5 325 Ap Sm IX 41, 42
Br 73 SV 131 Y Sm 3
V H IX 327 San XVIII 1 12,

Tri-suparna (Tri-suparnaka)
(1) Name of the Rg Vedic hymn X 114 3 5
(2) Familiar with or reciting the above verses
G D II 6 29 (Anandaśrame ed) B II 14 2 A II 17 22
Vd III 19, XXVIII 14
M III 185 At Sm V 1 2
Br P 150 San XI 4, XIV 5 V S LXXXIII 16

Tri suparnika
One who recites the verses referred to under Tri suparna
Y I 10 219

Tretāgni (Tretā)
The sacred fires viz Gārhapatya Dakṣina and Ahavaniya
V G p 628 V Sam I 15

Daksa paksa
One who finds the Ātman everywhere
D VII 11

aDksa-vihitā
A kind of song
Y III 4 114



Danda
(1) Staff, especially that held by one at the time of *Upanayana*
(2) Punishment, sometimes personified
(3) Fine
(4) Sceptre as a symbol of royal power
(5) A political expedient by which a king invades an enemy's country
G D XI 30 33 etc
V S III 38, 91 etc
L A II 11 1, II 29 8 etc
Vd XVI 31, XIX 8 9, XX 18 B I 3 41, II 4 1 etc
M VII 14, 17 etc

Y I. 13. 346, 353 etc
Br 51. D VII 28, 31.
Y. Sm. 5, 9. V. H. VII 193

Daṇḍa-dāsa
One enslaved for non-payment of fine
M VIII 415

Daṇḍa-nīti
(1) *Judicature as a science*
(2) Arthaśāstra
M VII. 43. Y I 13 311, 313

Daṇḍa-vyūha
A kind of soldiers' array looking like a stick
M VII 187.

Daṇḍika
A policeman
Vd XIV 2.

Dattaka
A boy who, being given by his parents, is adopted by a person as a son.
B II 3. 31
V. S. XV. 18, 19 M IX 159.
Y II. 8. 130 V. H VII. 265.

Dattātmā
A boy who, either bereft of parents or forsaken by them, offers himself to a person as his son
Y II 8. 131.

Dattā-napākarman
"That in which what is donated cannot be taken back because the gift is according to law. (also impliedly the converse of it)" (HDH. III, p 471, f n 815)
Medhātithi on M VIII. 214
Mit. on Y II. 12. 175

Dattrima
Same as Dattaka above
M VIII 415; IX. 141, 142, 168.

Dandas'uka
Serpent
Y III 5 197

Dambhī
One who acts merely for pleasing people,
Y I 6 130

Dars a
New Moon or a sacrifice performed at that time, the day on which the moon is seen only by the sun and by no one else"
(HDH, II, p 1009)
M IV 25 Br P 141
V G p 606 K XVIII 1
XXVII 10 Pr. 21, 190
G I 59, 117, II 131
San V 15

Dahra
The last of the three parts of the third watch of the night
A I 9 23

Dāna
Name of a political expedient (*upoya*) by which a king pleases a hostile king by gifts
V S III 38 M VII 198

Dāya
Inheritance
G D XXI 16 A II 14 1, 5 11
B II 3 2, 10

Dāyāda
One who is entitled to inheritance
A II 14 16
B II 15 4 Vd XVII 25
Y II 8 118 119 Br Y v 19, 22

Dāyāda bāndhava (-bandhu)
Such *bandhus* (infra) as are entitled to inheritance
Vd XVII 26 38 M IX 158, 160
Y II 22 264

Dārakācarya

One whose son is one's preceptor
At Sm IV II

Dās'a (Dāsa)

Same as Kaivarta (*Supra*)
M VIII 408, 409, IX 141, 142, etc
Br Y III 10

Didhisu (Didhisu)

An elder sister before whom her younger sister *has been* married
G D, XV. 15 A II 12 22
Vd I 18, XX 10
M III 173 AU D IV

Divākīrti (Divākīrtya)

(1) Caṇḍāla,
(2) Barber
G D XVI 19 M V 85
A Sm 152

Divya

Divine proof, e g, ordeal of fire, water etc
D Sm 9, 21 Y II 2 22, II 7 95, 97 Br. Y v 26

Divya tīrtha (or, Daiva tīrtha)

The tips of fingers, supposed to be sacred for offerings to gods
San X 2, XIII 1 M II 59

Divya snāna

*Consists in wetting the body with a shower of rain accom*panied with sunshine
Aparārka, Pp 134-135
S C I p 133

Didhisu

Same as Didhiṣu (*Supra*)

Durgā sāvitrī

Name of the Rg Vedic hymn I 99 1
Vd XXVIII 11 V. S LVI. 9

Devaka-vıvāha
Same as Daıva vıvaha (*ınfra*)

Deva-khāta
A natural pond or reservoır of water
At Sam 30

Deva-tırtha
Same as Dıvya-tīrtha (*supra*)

Deva-dronı
"An ıdol processıon" (M Wms)
Vd XIV 25 Ap Sm I 29, X 17

Deva-yajña
'Sacrıfice to gods, especıally the Homa, one of the five great oblatıons' (M Wms)
B II 11 1
V S LIX 22 M IV 21
L V p 317 San v 3

Deva-yana
Way leadıng to the gods
B II 11 13

Devala Devalaka
(1) 'A Brahmaṇa who performs the worshıp of an ımage for wages for three years and who thereby becomes unfit to officıate at Srāddhas"
(2) "One who maıntaıns hımself on the treasury of a shrıne" (H D H, III, p, 951)
(3) "Worshıpper of Śıva for wages'
M III 152, 180 Y Sm 33
At Sm IV 39 AU D IV
U IV 31 L Sat 153, 154
Br Y III 37 Aparārka, pp 450 and 923 Kullūka on M III 152

Daiva-tırtha
Same as Dıvya tīrtha (*supra*)
M II 59 Y I 2 19 D II 18
Br P 76 K IX 11 U II 17
G I 132

Daiva vivāha

The form of marriage in which the father gives away his daughter after decking her with ornaments etc to a priest who duly officiates at a sacrifice during the course of its performance

V S XXIV 18, 20 Vd I 29, 31

M III 21, IX 196 Y I 3 59

Br P 117 San IV 2

N Sm —Strī puṃ saṃyoga 39, 41

Daiva-yajña

Same as Deva yajña (*supra*)

M III 70 Y I 5 102

K XIII 3 G II 27

San V 4

Dravida

Same as Karaṇa *Supra*)

M X 22

Dvāmuṣyāyana

A son of two fathers Usually, it is the designation of an only son given in adoption with the agreement that he will be treated as the son of both the natural father and the adoptive father This designation is sometimes given to *a kṣetraja son and to such sons as dattaka, krita*

Mit on Y II 8 128

N Sm —Dāyabhāga, 23

Dvaidha (Dvaidhibhāva)

One of the six kinds of royal policy (*guṇa*) According to some it means double dealing keeping apparently friendly relations with the enemy According to others it means dividing one's army and encountering the enemy in detachments

V S III 39 M VII 160, 161, 167

Y I 13 347

Dhanva-durga

A kind of fort surrounded by deserts and devoid of water for five *yojanas*

V S III 6 M VII 70

Dharaṇa

"A sort of weight variously reckoned as=10 *palas*=16 silver *māṣakas*=1 silver *purāna*=$\frac{1}{10}$ *satamāna*=19 *niṣpāva*= $\frac{2}{5}$ *karṣa*=$\frac{1}{10}$ *pa'a*=24 *rattikās*." (W. Wms)

M VIII 135, 136, 137.

Y I. 13. 364

Dhāraṇaka

A debtor

Y II. 3 63.

Dhigvaṇa

Offspring of a Brāhmaṇa male from an Āyogava (*supra*) female

M X 15, 49.

Nakta

(i) A particular period of time

(ii) Taking food at Nakta time

Views differ regarding the period called Nakta According to some, it is the time when stars begin to appear, while others think that it is the time when only one Muhūrta (=two *ghaṭikās*) of the day remains

C C (Kala) pp 112-115

K K (Vrata), p 3

K R, p 57

Nagnikā

A ten-year old girl

Aparārka, p 85

Nata

Same as Karaṇa (*supra*)

M X. 22. Br P. 210,

Naraka

Hell in general, a kind of hell

The following 21 kinds are enumerated by Manu :—

(1) Tamisra, (2) Andhatāmisra, (3) Mahāraurava, (4) Raurava, (5) Naraka, (6) Kalasūtra, (7) Mahānaraka, (8) Saṃjīvana, (9) Mahāvīci, (10) Tapana, (11) Sampratāpana, (12) Saṃghata, (13) Sakākola, (14) Kudmala,

(15) Pratimūrtika (16) Lohaśanku, (17) Ṛjīṣa (18) Panthā (19) Śālmali, (20) Asipatravana, (21) Lohadāraka
Y does not mention 3, 5, 9, 15, 17, 18, 21, but gives instead Pūtimṛttikā, Lohitoda, Saviṣa Avīci Kumbhīpāka Mahāniraya Mahapatha For 13, Y reads Kākola
V S XLIII 1 f f M IV 87, 90
Y III 5 222-224

Nartaka

Offspring of a Ranjaka from a Vaiśya woman
AU S 19

Nānaka

A coin or anything stamped with an impression
Y II 20 240, 241

Nāndīmukha

Designation of the *pitṛs* (ancestors) in whose honour Vṛddhi sraddha (*infra*) is performed

Nandi s rāddha

Same as Vṛddhi śrāddha (*infra*)
L A V I, XV 67 68 etc

Nāpita

Offspring of a clandestine union of a Brāhmaṇa male and a Vaiśya female
V III 12 AU S 33, 34
V Sam I 10 *Br* Y III 10

Nāmakarman (Nāmadheya)

The sacrament by which a child is named for the first time
V S XXVII 5 L A VI I San II 2

Nārās aṃsī

Relating to the praise of man
Y I 2 45

Nāvika

Offspring of the union of an Ambaṣṭha (*supra*) male and a Brāhmaṇa female
V III 15

Naṣṭika

Nāstika

Owner of a lost thing

M VIII. 202

Nāstika

(1) Atheist or unbeliever
(2) Denying the consequence of works
(3) One who speaks ill of the Vedas, Brāhmanas, Dharma etc
(4) Denying the existence of future life in the other world

G D XV. 15 A I, 20 5
B I 10 26 Vd XXI 29, 30
M II 11, III 65, VIII 309
Y III 4 139 AU D IV
V G p 509 U IV 35
V H VIII 21, IX 165
V S L IV 15

Nikṣepa

(1) 'A deposit entrusted to a man after counting the article in his presence' (H D H, III p 454)
(2) 'Deposit of one's articles with another through confidence" (Ibid)
(3) 'Delivery of one's articles to another for handing over to a third" (Ibid)

It differed from *adhi* in that the former was not given by way of security for a debt or for collecting interest but in confidence for safe custody

Vd XVI 18 M VIII 4, 149 etc. N Sm II 81 ; Upanidhi 1, 7 etc Y II 4 67, III 5 230 Mit on Y II 4 65
D III 19 N v 1, 5 BK on Y II 5 69

Nicudāru

Woodpecker

G D XVII 32

Nicchivi

Same as Karaṇa (*Supra*)

M X, 22

Nirakṛti

Vd XVII 64, 65 M IX 65

Y II 8 127

Nirākṛti

(1) One who does not perform the five *Mahāyajñas* (See *Pañca-yajña* below)

(2) One who has not studied one's own Veda or does not perform *vratas*

M III 154 AU D IV

K XXVI 17 U IV 29

A I 18 33

Nirṛti

Name of a goddess

G D XXIII 17 A I 26 8

M XI 118

Nirghāta

(1) Whirlwind, hurricane, thunderstorm, earthquake, etc

(2) Destruction

AU D III U III 61

A I 23 5

Nirdhuta

One deserted by friends

Y II 5 71

Nirvyuha

(1) A log of wood projecting from the door

(2) Corner of a house

Aparārka, p 764 S C II p 235

Nirhāra

(1) Setting aside or accumulation of a private store, hoard

(2) Expense (See H D H, III, p 788, f n)

M IX 199

Nivītin

One wearing the sacred thread round the neck like a garland.

M II 63 AU D 1

L v p 316

Nirakṛti
Vd XVII 64, 65 M IX 65
Y II 8 127

Nirākrti
(1) One who does not perform the five *Mahayajñas* (See *Pañca yajna* below)
(2) One who has not studied one s own Veda or does not perform *vratas*
M III 154 AU D IV
K XXVI 17 U IV 29
A I 18 33

Nirrti
Name of a goddess
G D XXIII 17; A I 26 8
M XI 118

Nirghata
(1) Whirlwind, hurricane thunderstorm, earthquake, etc
(2) Destruction
AU D III U III 61
A I 23 5

Nirdhuta
One deserted by friends
Y II 5 71

Nirvyuha
(1) A log of wood projecting from the door
(2) Corner of a house
Apararka, p 764 S C II p 235

Nirhāra
(1) Setting aside or accumulation of a private store hoard
(2) Expense (See H D H, III, p 788 f n)
M IX 199

Nivitin
One wearing the sacred thread round the neck like a garland
M II 63 AU D 1
L v p 316

Nisāda

Offspring of the marriage of a Brahmana with a Śūdra woman such an offspring being called Paraśava by some *Acc to G D, Nisāda is the offspring of a Brāhmaṇa from a Vaiśya woman*

V S v 1, 14 G D, IV 16

B I 17 2, II 3 32 etc

Vd XVIII 8 V III 13

M X 8, 18 etc Y I 4 91

At Sam 380 AU S 37

V G p 585 V H VII 151 N Sm—Strī puṃ saṃyoga 104 108

Niseka

The ceremony of impregnation

V S XXVII 1 M II 16

Br P 138 San II 1

Niska

A coin (of silver acc to the *Mitākṣarā*) equivalent to four *suvarnas*

V S IV 10 M VIII 137, 220 Y I 13 365

Niskramana (Niskrama)

The sacrament by which a child is taken out for the first time after birth

M II 34 Y I 2 12

V Sam I 13 L vi I 11

L A VII 1; XVIII 1

Niskraya

Price hire etc

Y II 14 182

Nihsinkhana

Removal of filth from the nose

A II 5 9

Nisrstārtha

Literally, one to whom is entrusted full discretion as to what is to be said

Nila (Nila-vṛṣa)

That kind of *duta* (ambassador) who is possessed of the qualifications of a minister

Mit on Y I 13 328

Nila (Nila-vrsa)

An ox or bull of a dark colour

Br 21, 22, 23 L 14

L S 10, 11

Nr durga

A kind of royal fort guarded on all sides by infantry, with elephants, horses and chariots

M VII 70

Nr-yajña

Entertainment of guests

V S LIX 25 M III 70, IV 21

V G p 557 K XIII 3

San V 3 4

Naigama

The Paśupatas who accept Vedic authority

Y II 15 192

Naisthika

A life long Brahmacārin

V S XXVIII 46 V I 3

At Sm VIII 16 D I 7

AU D IV, VI Br P 290

U VI 61 L Sat 58

Nyāsa

(1) An open deposit for safe custody

(2) "Handing over to some member in the house an article in the absence of the head of the house for delivery to the head of the house"

(H D H, III, p 455)

(3) Mental appropriation or assignment of various parts of the body to tutelary deities

Y II 4 67 V H VI 20, 123 etc

Br Y v 25

Paksābhāsa

Vitiated plaint in a lawsuit
Mit on Y II 1 6

Paksini

The period of one night with one day immediately preceding it and one day immediately following
G D XIV 18 B I 11 26
M IV 97 V 81 L H 91
AU D VI U VI 28
San XV 17

Pankti dusana (Pankti dusaka)

One who defiles society and as such should not be associated with
A II 17 21 Vd XI 20
AU D IV U IV 27
L S 22 Br Y III 33
San XIV 2 3 4

Pankti pāvana (Pankti pāvaka)

One who sanctifies society
V S LXXXIII I G D XV 27 28
A II 17 22 B II 14 2 Vd
III 19 XI 20 L 28 M III 183 184 186
At Sam 351 AU D
IV U IV 7 8 L S 22
Pr 72 Br Y III 41
G III 109 San XIV 5 6 7 etc

Pankti bhedin

Same as Pankti dūsana above
Br P 170

Pacamānaka

A class of Vānaprasthas who subsist on cooked food The following are the sub divisions of this class —
(i) Sarvāranyaka
(ii) Vaituṣika
(iii) Kandamūlabhaksa

Pañca gavya

(iv) Phalabhakṣa,
(v) Śākabhakṣa
B III 3 2, 3, 9

Pañca-gavya

The five products of the cow, viz milk, curd, ghee, cow's urine, cowdung

V S Li 47 B IV. 5 14
M XI 105, 211 Y III 5 319
A Sm 30, 35 etc L 87
A Sam, 7, 10 etc Ap Sm II 1 5, 11 etc Y Sm 41
L H 3, 9 etc
SV 29 30 etc AU D IX
Br P p p 193, 201 etc
U IX 18, 19, 72 V H VIII 165, IX 337 etc V Sat 20, 25
D Sm 61, 66 etc L Sat 62 90
Br Y III 6, 44 etc

Pañca-mahāyajña

Same as Panca yajna below
V G p 557

Pañca-yajña (Pañca makha, Pañca-satra)

The five religious acts to be performed by a householder, viz *Brahma yajna* (study and teaching of the Veda) *Pitṛ yajña* (offering of libation to the manes), *Daiva yajña* (=*homa*), *Bhuta-yajña* (offering of food etc to birds, beasts etc), *Nṛ yajña* (hospitality)

M III 67, V. 169 Y I 5 121, III 5 310 Ap Sm VI 3
SV 43 P p 30 V G p 504 505 etc U IX 84 V H IX 180
L Vi III 2, 3 etc, V 9
L Sat 119 G II 25, 26
L A I 3 San V 2, 3

Pañca-varga

The five classes of spies viz a pilgrim or a rogue, an ascetic who has violated his vows, an agriculturist in distress, a decayed merchant, a fictitious devotee

M VII 154

Pañca sūnā

The five things in a house by which animal life may be accidentally destroyed viz the fireplace slab for grinding condiments broom pestle and mortar, water pot

V S Lix 19 M III 68 At Sam 2?6

Pañcāgni

The five sacred fires viz Anvāhārya pacanaa or *Dakṣiṇa* Gārhapatya Āhavanīya Sabhya and Āvasathya

M III 185

Pañcāmṛta

The five kinds of divine food viz milk, coagulated or *sour milk butter honey and sugar*

V H VIII 165 IX 411

Pañcārūḍha

A document signed by the creditor debtor two witnesses and the scribe

S C II p 59

Paṇa

1) A weight of copper used as a coin (= 20 Maṣas = 4 Kakinis) (M Wms)

2) A bet or wager

M VIII 136 138 etc Y I 13 366

H 2 18 etc

Paṇḍaka

Eunuch

Y III 5 273 Br P 256

Patita sāvitrika

Parivinna

Same as Parivitti above

A II 12 22

Parivettā

The younger brother marrying before the elder

V S Liv 16 G D XV 17

Vd I 18 B II 1 39

M III 154 171 172

AU D IV P, p 14

K vi 2 U IV 29

L Sat 39 40 117 G I 70 71

San XVII 45

Parivedana

The act of one's marrying before one's elder brother

V S xxxvii 16 M XI 60

Y III 5 234 L 79 80

At Sam 105, 106 107

P, p 15 L Sat 41

Parināha

A space of 100 *dhanus* between a village and a field

Y II 10 167

Pariṣat

(1) The Dharmaśāstras like the Mānava

(2) An assembly of learned men for the removal of doubts about Dharma

A I 11 34 Vd III 20

M XII 111, 112 Y I 1 9, III 5 300 Br Y IV 29

Parsat

According to the Vd, one of its varieties spreads over seven days

V S × L vi 23 Y III 5 316
P Sm 83 At Sm 116—117

Parsat

Same as Pariṣat above

Pala

A particular weight
(=4 Karsas=100 Tulās)
M VIII 135, 397 Y I 13 363—365,
II 13 178, 179, III 5 215 etc
At Sam 117

Palpulana

"Washing clothes by beating them" (Buhler)
B II 8 8

Pavamāneṣti

A sacrifice in which offerings are given to Agni invoked under the title of Pavamāna
B I 14 18

Pavitra

Kus a grass used for a certain purpose
L 45

Pavitreṣti

A sacrifice to be performed by one desirous of *Śuddhi*
Vd XXII 10 V H, IX 431

Pas upaja

Ghee, milk etc obtained from animals
G D XII 33

Pāka yajña

A sacrifice in which cooked offerings are given According to some the following are the Pāka yajnas — Vaiśvadeva, Bali, Śrāddha, Entertaining guests
V S LIX 1
G D includes the following in a Pāka-yajña —

Aṣṭakā, Pārvaṇa, Śrāddha, Śrāvaṇī, Āgrahāyaṇī Caitrī Āśvayujī
G D VIII 16, X 64 B I 5 12, III 7 11 V I 4
A I 26 8
Vd XXVI 10 M II 143, III 70 etc AU S 49
V, G p 557
V Sam III 27 K II 2, G I 20

Pākhaṇḍin
Same as Pāṣaṇḍin (infra)
Br Y. III 35

Pāṇika
A kind of song
Y III 4 114

Pāṇḍu-sopāka
Offspring of a Caṇḍāla male from a Vaidehaka female
M X 37

Pāda kṛcchra
A form of penance where the sinner takes food one day only once by day only once by night, then once only (by day or night) but without asking for it, and observes total fast for one day
Y III 5 318

Pārasava
Offspring of a Brāhmaṇa from a Śūdra woman sometimes designated as Niṣāda
G D IV 16, 21 B I 17 3
II 3 30 Vd XVIII 9, 10
VIII 13 M IX 78, X 8
Y I 4 91 At Sm VIII 2
A U S 35 45
N Sm-Str pumsamyoga 104, 105

Pariṇāhya
Household furniture and utensils
M IX 11

Pārıyatra
A mountaın formıng the southern lımıt of Aryavarta
(*Supra*)
B I 2 10 Vd I 8

Parthıva snana
Same as Bhauma snāra (*Infra*)

Parvana
(1) Name of a *homa* performed ın Full and New Moon days
(2) Name of a kınd of S rāddha
G D VIII 16 L 20 32 52
Au D III VII Br P 161, 178
U III 124 L S 14 17 18
L Sat 98 Pr 181 182 etc
L A XXIII I

Pārs vıka
Wavıng a chowrıe by the sıde of one Servıle attendance
—Jolly

V S Lvııı 11

Parsnı
Heel
Y II 19 213 III 4 86

Parsnı graha
A kıng just behınd another k ng consıdered to be hostıle
M VII 207

Parsnı grahasara
The kıng rulıng over the terrıtory just behınd that of th Ākranda (*supra*)
Mıt on Y I 13 345

Pāvamānı (Pāvamāna Pavamānya)
Name of certaın Ved c hymns especıally those ın *Rg Vec* IX *Atharva veda* XIX 71 etc
V S Lvı 8 B II 7 2 II 17 33 etc
G D XX II M v 86 XI 257 At Sm VI 2 S V 227
Br P 171 V H VIII 159 338 etc
L A XXI 7 San XI I

Pāśā

Designation of the twelfth lunar mansion (*tithi*)
V K K, p 242

Pasanda

Heresy heretic
M I 118, V 90, IX 225
A U D IV, V Br P p 55
V G P 524 U IV 25, V 33
V H I 25, II 32 etc

Pāsandin

Heretics like the Buddhists
M IV 30, 61 Y I 6 130,
II 5 70 etc
Y Sm 30 Br P 282

Piñjuli

'A bunch of grass" (M Wms)
G I 29, 30, II 110, 123

Pitr-tirtha (Pitrya tirtha)

The root of the finger called *ādelinī*
V S L XII 4 Y I 2 19
D II 18 K II 3, 8
U II 18 G I 21
San X 2, XIII 8 M II 59

Pitr-bandhu

See Bāndhava below
G D IV 3 Vd VIII 2

Pitr-yajña

Offering of libation to the manes
V S LIX 23 M III 70 L. V., p 317
V G P 557 K XIII 3, 4,
XVI 10 G II 27, 28 etc,
III 99 L. A I 140, XXIII 1 etc
San V 3, XIII 17

Pipīlikā madhya

A variety of Cāndrāyana (*supra*)
Dīpakalikā on Y III 5 325
Prayaścitta viveka, p 517

Pukkasa

(1) Offspring of a Niṣada male from a Śūdra female
(2) Offspring of a Śūdra male from a Kṣatriya female
(3) Offspring of a Vaiśya male from a Kṣatriya female
M X 18 49 etc Y Sm 28
AU D V Br P 191 P, p 21
U V 31

Pumsavana (Pumsava)

A sacrament performed before the throbbing of the foetus in the womb, for obtaining a male child
V S XXVII 2 G D VIII 13
Y I 2 11 V Sam I 13 16
G I 62 L A IV 1 3 etc
San II 1

Putrikā (Putrikā putra Putrikā suta)

(1) One s daughter s son appointed to be one s own son
(2) One s daughter appointed as one s son
V S XV 4 B II 3 15, 16 31
G D XXVIII 18, 19, 34
Vd XVIII 15 M III 11, IX 127
etc Y II 8 128 L 53 55
L H 64 Br P 154 K XVI 23
V H VII 266 L S 21
L Sat 36 G II 102
N Sm —Dāyabhāga 45

Punarbhū

Generally means a re married widow *Punarbhūs* are seven kinds —
(i) A girl who had once been promised to be given away marriage
(ii) A girl round whose wrist the auspicious band was by the husband

(iii) A girl already intended to be given in marriage
(iv) A girl who had been given with water by the father
(v) A girl whose hand was held by the bridegroom
(vi) A girl who went round the fire
(vii) A girl who bore a child after marriage
The above girls are called *Punarbhu* when married to another person Regarding the different classes of *Punarbhu* authorities differ
V S XV 8 B II 3 27
Vd XVII 19 20 Y I 3 67
A Sm 110 114 A Sam 66
Ap Sm IX 30 A U S 30
Br P 180 L Sat 117
Br Y IV 45
N Sm —Strī pum samyoga, 45, 46

Purana
A *Karsa* or measure of silver (= 16 *panas* of cowries)
M VIII 136

Purusa sukta
See Paurusa sukta below

Pulinda
Illegitimate offspring of a Vaisya male from a Ksatriya female
V III 14 A U S 16
Br P 210

Pulkasa
Same as Pukkasa (*q.v.*)
G D IV 19 B I 16 11
(17 13 V III 11 15
Vd XVIII 5 Y III 5 207
At Sm IV 7 A U S 17, 18
S V 170 198

Pracāra

Pracara
Pasture ground
M IX 219

Prajapati tirtha
Same as Kāya tirtha (*supra*)
Y I 2 19 D II 18

Pranava
The mystical and sacred syllable Om
V S XXX 33 B II 9 14
Vd XXV 4, 9 etc V II 8
M VI 70 X 248 Y I 2 23
At Sm I 4, 9, 10 At Sam
298 SV 9 223 Br P
72, 79 etc L V p 316 319
V G p 559 K XVIII 23
U III 39 V H 5
G II 5 7 L A 25 26 etc
San VII 14 XII 8 etc

Pranidhi
Spy
M VII 153 223 VIII 182

Pratana
A plant with tendrils
M I 47

Pratibhu
Surety
Y II 3 54 55 etc
N Sm Ṛnadāna—119

Pratiloma
The reverse order, usually applied to marriage betw
a male of the lower caste and a female of the higher ca
B I 16 8 I 17 10 etc
Vd I 11 M X 25
D I S

Prattā

A girl given in marriage
B I 11 5
N Sm — Dayabhāga, 3, 13

Pratyarthin

A defendant in a lawsuit
Y II 1 6

Pratyavaskandana

The defendant's reply of special plea or demurrer
Br Y v 24 N II 2
Mit under Y II 1 7 N Sm II 4

Pratyāhāra

Withdrawal of the senses from external objects
M VI 72 H VII D VII 3
San VII 15

Pramrta

Agriculture as a means of livelihood for a Brahmana
M IV 5

Pravara

Also called *arṣa* or *arṣeya*, it denotes one or more illustrious *ṛṣis* who are the ancestors of a person and are associated with his *gotra* For an elaborate discussion and references see H D H II (pt I) p 482 f f

Prasanga

It is the name of the principle by which an act done in connexion with one thing is helpful in another also For example, expiation for a grave sin is capable of washing off a lighter sin also committed by the same person
PV p 85
PT p 27

Prasrti yāvaka (Prasrta yāvaka)

A kind of expiation to be performed with the gruel prepared with as many *yavas* (barley) as are contained in the hollow palm with the fingers stretched out
V S XL VIII B III 5 4,
III 6 1

Prān nyāya

The kind of reply in which the defendant proves that the issue in the dispute has already been decided in his favour in a lawsuit

C f *Res Judicata* Sec 11 of the *Civil Procedure Code* followed in Indian courts of law

Mit under Y II 1 7

N Sm II 4

Prācīnavītin

One whose sacred thread hangs over the right shoulder and under the left arm

A II 4 5 B II 10 1 G D XX 5

M II 63 L V 316 V G p 561

G II 20 III 55, 164

Prajapatya

(1) That form of marriage in which the father gives the girl after addressing the couple with the words may both of you perfrom your religious duties together and honouring the bridegroom with *madhuparka* etc

(2) A mode of expiation on the description of which authorities differ According to M it consists of four periods of three days each following one another in which there are respectively eating once only by day once only by night once only without asking for food and complete fast

A II 7 1 B IV 8 5 V 1 3 etc

G D IV 7 32 V S XXIV 18 22 etc

Vd XVIII 16 XXVII 17

M XI 124 Y III 5 319

A Sm 26 A Sam 6 11

At Sam 190 201 etc

At Sm III 12 D II 10

L A 19 20 21 S III 1 17

S V 25 150 etc

Y Sm 15 49 etc

Bahudaka

A class of mendicants
L Vi IV 11, 16

Bāndhava

The following three classes of relatives —

1) *Ātma bandhu—Sons of one's father's sister, mother's* sister and of one's maternal uncle
2) Pitṛ bandhu—sons of one's father's father's sister, father's mother's sister and of one's father's maternal uncle
3) *Mātṛ bandhu—sons of one's mother's mother's sister,* mother's father's sister and of one's mother's maternal uncle

B I *11 6 M* V *81, 101 etc*
Y I 5 108, I 10 220 etc
Y Sm 15 A Sm 116 D VII 45
L H 82 A U D VI, VII U VI 28, VII 9
V H IX 379 Br Y III 1 G III 44
N *Sm* —Dayabhaga, 51

Bāhuka

One who swims across a river and the like
B II 6 26

Bilvāta

A low caste (?)
At Sm VII 2

Bījin

"The owner or giver of seed, the real progenitor (as opposed to Kṣetrin, the nominal father or merely the husband of a woman) " M *Wms*
M IX, 52, 53 A U D V
N Sm —Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 58 , Dayabhaga, 19

Budhna

' Lowest part of anything ' M Wms
G I 99 , III 81,

Buruda
Name of an *antyaja* (low-born) caste
A. Sm. 17. A. Sam, 3.
At Sam. 199. Y. Sm. 33.

Bradhna
The sun.
M IV. 201 ; IX. 137.

Brahmāñjali
Hands folded by a pupil as a preliminary to Vedic study with the teacher.
M II. 71.

Brahma-kūrca
An expiatory rite on the nature of which the following different opinions are found —
1) Fasting on one day and on the next day the drinking of an admixture of the ingredients of *pañcagavya* (*supra*)
(2) The same as *Sāntapana* (*infra*)
(3) Fasting for one day and one night, particularly on a Full Moon day, and the drinking of *pañcagavya* in the next morning.
B IV 5 25 At Sam. 64
S III. 13. Y Sm. 13 Br. P. 215.
V. H. IX. 426, 388 etc.
V Sat 2, 11, 12. L. Sat. 156. 161.

Brahma-gītikā
A kind of song
Y III 4 114.

Brahma-tīrtha
Designation of the root of the thumb.
V. S. Lxii. 2. Y I. 12. 19.
SV. 16

Brahma-deya
A woman married in the Brāhma form of marriage (See below)
M III. 185.

Brahma-bandhu

A Brahmaṇa taking to condemned occupations
G III 84 AU D IV
K XV 6

Brahma medha

Same as Brahma yajna (below)
V H IX 113

Brahma-yajña

Study and teaching of the Vedas
V. S LIX 21 B II 8 14, 15, etc M III 70 Y I 5 102
H IV L. V p 317 V G p 557 K XIII 3, 4 etc
G II 27, 28 etc L A. I 80, 86 etc San V 3, 4

Brahma rākṣasa

The ghost of a Brahmaṇa who used to lead an unholy life
M XII 60 Y III 5 212
At. Sm VIII 21 S L 18

Brahma satra

Sacrifice in the shape of devotion or meditation constant repetition of Vedic texts
M II 106, IV 9

Brahma-sadana

A spot inside the house, well known in the science of house building
B II 4 4

Brahmāvarta

The part of India between the rivers Sarasvatī and Dṛṣad vatī
M II 17

Brahmojjha

The forgetting or giving up of Vedic learning
A I 21 8 Vd I 18, XX. 12.

Brahmodya

1) Such riddles, questions and answers as are found in *Taittirīya-saṁhitā* VII 4 18, *Vājasaneyi-saṁhitā*, XXIII 9—12 etc

Brāhma-tīrtha

2) Legends narrated in the Veda.

3) Talks relating to the exposition of Brahman.

M III 231.

Brāhma-tīrtha

Same as Brahma-tīrtha above
B I. 18. 12 Vd. III. 26
V II. 13. M II. 58, 59.
Y I. 2 18 Br P. 76.
U II 18.

Brāhma (-vivāha)

The form of marriage in which the daughter is given away, after decking her with valuable garments and honouring her with jewels etc., to a man learned in the Vedas and of good conduct whom the father of the girl himself invites.
V. S XXIV 18 A II. 11. 17.
B I 20. 2. Vd I. 29, 30.
N Sm —Dāyabhāga, 9 ; Strī-puṃ-saṃyoga, 29, 38, 40
M III 21 , IX. 196. Y I 3. 58,
II. 8 145 H IV. SV. 34, 60
V G p 515 V Sam II. 5.
San. IV 2, 4.

Brāhmana-bruva

One who calls oneself a Brāhmaṇa without having the requisite qualifications , a Brāhmaṇa only in name
M VIII. 20. D III. 28.

Bharūja

Roasted barley
A I 17. 19

Bhāktika

Workers and the like who are to be fed.
A II. 9. 10

Bhāruṇḍa

Name of various *Sāmans*.
V. S. LVI. 13. At Sm. VI. 3.
San. XI 2.

Bhāṣa

Plaint in a lawsuit.
M VIII. 164.

Bhikṣuka

One in the fourth and final stage of life. Bhikṣukas are of *the following kinds :—Kuṭīcaka, Bahūdaka, Haṃsa* and Paramahaṃsa.
V. I. 9.

Bhilla

Name of an *antyaja* (low-born) caste.
A. Sam. *3*. Y. *Sm. 33, 54.*
At. Sam. 199.

Bhiṣak

Offspring of a clandestine union between a Brāhmaṇa and a Kṣatriya girl.
A U. S. 26.

Bhīsā

The act of frightening, intimidation.
M VIII. 264.

Bhukti

Possession.
V. S. V. 184. Y II. 2. 29.

Bhujisyā

A woman dependent on or working for others ; a slave girl.
Y II. 24. 290.

Bhūta (Bhauta)-bali

Offerings to creatures.
A I. 12. 5. Y I. 5, 103.
L. V. p. 317. V. H. VIII. 298.

Bhūta (Bhauta)-yajña

Same as Bhūta-bali above.
V. S. LIX. 24. D II. 11. 1, 4.
M IV. 21. L. V. p. 317.
V. G. p. 557. K XIII. 3.
San. V. 3.

Bhutātmā
The individual soul
M V 109, XII 12 Y III 34

Bhurja-kantaka
Offspring of a Vrātya Brāhmaṇa from a similar woman Sometimes also called Āvantya or Vaṭadhāna, Puṣpadha or Śaikha
M X 21

Bhṛjyakantha
One born of the union of a Brahmaṇa and a Vaiśya.
G D IV 20

Bhṛtaka
Hired Followed by *adhyapaka*, it means a hired teacher
V S XXXVII 20 AU D IV
Br P 149 (Bhṛtaka dhyapaka)
San III 2 (Bhṛtaka dhyāpaka)

Bheda
A political expedient by which seeds of dissension are sown in the territory of a hostile king
V S III 38 M VII 198
Y I 13 346

Bhoga-pati
Head of a district
Mit on Y I 13 320

Bhauta yajña
Same as Bhūta yajna above
M III 70 Y I 5 102

Bhauma snāna
Consists in smearing the body with loose earth
Apararka p p 134 135
S C I p 133

Bhrātrvya
Enemy
B I 31 17

Bhrāmarin

Affected with Vertigo or Epilepsy.
M III. 161.

Bhrūṇa

(1) A Brāhmaṇa, learned in the Veda, who has performed *Soma* sacrifices.
(2) Fœtus.
(3) Any Brāhmaṇa.
(4) A Brāhmaṇa who has studied the Veda with its six accessories.

V. S. Li. 17. G. D. XVII. 11 ; XX. 1 etc.
B I. 10. 24 ; II. 2. 20 etc.
A I. 19. 15 ; I. 28. 21 etc.
Vd. I. 20 : II. 42 etc.
V III. 14. M IV. 208 ; VIII. 317 etc.
Y I. 3. 64. *A. Sm.* 126.
At. Sm. II. 5. At. Sam. 226, 290.
Br. P. 109. V. G. p. 589.
V. Sam. II. 7, 46. V. H. IX. 330.
L. Sat. 65. Br. Y. III. 18 ;
IV. 52. San. XII. 19.

Makara

A military array which is the reverse of *Varāha-vyūha* (*infra*).
M VII. 187

Maṇikāra

Offspring of a clandestine union between a Kṣatriya male and a Vaiśya female.
V III. 11. A U. S. 39.

Maṇidhanu

Rainbow.
Vd. XII. 33.

Maṇḍala

The circle of a king's near and distant powers.
M VII. 156. Y I. 13. 345.

Matsya-bandhaka
Offspring of a Takṣaka (carpenter) from a Kṣatriya woman.
A U. S. 44.

Matsya-bandhu
Offspring of a Cūcuka (*Supra*) from a Kṣatriya woman
V III. 14.

Madgu
1) Offspring of a Brāhmaṇa male from a Bandin female.
2) Offspring of the marriage of a Kṣatriya male with a Vaiśya female.
V III. 12 , X. 48.

Madraka
A kind of song.
Y III 4. 113

Madhuparka
A mixture of certain delicious substances offered to deities in religious rites or to distinguished guests. Opinions of some authorities, who differ on the ingredients, are as follows —
1) Mixture of curd and honey.
2) Mixture of water (or, milk) and honey.
3) Meat
Now-a-days, used in the worship of deities only, it consists of a mixture of curd, ghee, water, honey and sugar
V. S LI. 64. G D V. 28
A II 8. 7, 8 Vd. IV 6.
M III. 120 V 41
At Sm. III. 7. L H. 39
K XXIX 18, 19. V. H. VIII 228 ,
XI 47. Pr. 144. G. III. 170.
L. A. I. 147, XV. 4, 5 etc.

Manusya-yajña
Same as Nṛ-yajña (*Supra*)
B II 11. I, 5. Y I 5 102
L V. p 317. L A. I 134, 135.

Mantra-snāna

Consists in sprinkling water with the *mantra āpo hi ṣṭhā* etc. (Ṛgveda—X. 9. 1-3)

Aparārka. p p. 134-135.

S C. I. p 133

Mala-māsa (Malimluca)

An intercalary month, an intercalated thirteenth month in which no religious ceremony should be performed.

(See H D H. V, Pt. I, pp 671. f

Raghunandana's *Malamāsa-tattva*.

Malāvaha

A class of sins comprising killing of birds, aquatic animals, worms and insects, eating things similar to intoxicating drinks.

V. S XXXIII. 5 ; XLI. 4

M XI. 70.

Malinīkaraṇīya

Same as Malāvaha above.

V. S XLI ; XLIII. 30 etc. M XI 125

Mahā-pātaka (or,-pāpa)

A class of sins comprising the following :—
Murder of a Brāhmaṇa, drinking of wine called *surā*, theft of gold belonging to a Brāhmaṇa, incestuous connexion with one's mother, and association with one who has committed any one of the above sins.

V. S. V. 1 ; VIII. 25 etc.
G. D. XXVI. 21. B III. 6. 8.
V. I. 19 ; XXIII. 22 etc.
M IX. 235, 243 etc.
Y I. 3. 77 ; II. 5. 73 etc.
At. Sm. VII. 8.
At. Sam. 114, 115 etc.
S. 1. 1, 3 etc.
SV 178 213
Y. Sm. 31. AU D VIII, IX
Br P 66 K XX 12. XXIII 4
U VIII. 1 , IX 50 etc.
V II VI 52 , IX 172 etc
L. S 41 G III 12, 49

Mahā-makha

Same as Mahā-yajña (below)

Y I. 2. 15. Br. P. 69, 72.
L V. p. 319. L. Sat. 13
G II. 6.

Mahā-vrata

"Name of a *sāman* or *stotra* appointed to be sung on the last day but one of the *Gavamayana*." (M Wms)
V. S. Lvi 24.

Mahā-satra

Same as Mahā-yajña above.
K XIII 2

Mahā-sāntapana

An expiatory rite about the nature of which the divergent opinions of authorities are as follows :—

(1) *It lasts for seven days. One has to drink cow's urine,* dung, milk, curd, ghee and *kuśa* water for six successive days and to fast on the last day.
(2) It is of twenty one days' duration. Each of the above six substances is to be taken for three successive days and fast undergone for the last three days.
(3) It spreads over fifteen days. Cow's urine, dung, milk, curd and ghee—each of these is to be taken for three consecutive days.

V. S. XL. 2; XLvi. 20. B IV. 5. 16.
Y III. 5. 315. D. Sm. 82. At. Sam. 119.
San. XVIII. 9. AU. D. IX. U IX. 43.

Mahisī

A married woman gone astray
A. Sm. 125. Pr. 86 Br. Y. III 17.
L. A. XXI. 4.

Mahī-durga

A kind of fortress which is surrounded by a wall made of stone or brick, twice the width in height, which will not be less than twelve cubits, provided at the top with sufficient space for the movement of troops and fitted with covered windows.
V. S. III. 6. M VII. 70.

Māgadha

(1) A caste sprung from the union of a Vaiśya male and a Kṣatriya female

(2) Offspring of a Vaiśya male and a Brāhmana female.

(3) Offspring of a Śūdra from a Kṣatriya female.

G D. IV. 17, 18. B I. 17. 6
V III. 13. M X. 11, 17 etc.
Y I. 4. 94. At. Sam. 388.
AU. S 7. V. H. VII. 154.
N. Sm.—Strī-puṃ-saṃyoga, 104, 109, 111.

Matṛ-bandhu

Vide Bāndhava (*Supra*)

G. D. IV. 5. Vd. VIII. 2.

Māthura

A kind of degraded Brāhmaṇas

At Sam 388

Mādhūka

One who speaks sweetly

M X 33

Mādhvī

A spirituous liquor distilled from honey

V. S XXII. 82. SV 117

Mānasa-snāna

Reflecting on God Viṣṇu.

Aparārka, p p. 134-135
S. C. I. p. 133.

Mānastoka

Name of the Rg Vedic stanza beginning with *mānastoke*

A. Sm 150. L A. X. 25

Mānusa

A form of marriage similar to Āsura (*Supra*)

Vd. I. 29, 35

Māruta-vrata

"The having wind like duties, penetrating everywhere as a king by means of spies" (M Wms)

M IX. 306

Mārgava

Same as Kaivarta (*Supra*)
M X 34

Mārga pāla

Guardian of frontiers or passes (H D H, III p 1001)
Mit on Y II 23 271

Mālavaka

Offspring of the clandestine union of a Śūdra male and a Śūdra female
V III 12

Māsaka (Māsa)

A particular weight of gold (=5 Kṛṣnalas=1/10 Suvarṇa, the weight in common use is said to be about 17 grains troy) (M Wms)
V S IV 7 M VIII 134 393
Y I 13 363

Māhitra

Name of the Ṛg Vedic hymn X 185 beginning with the words *mahi trinām*
M XI 249 Vd XXVI 5

Māhisa

One who acquiesces in the conduct of one s wife who has gone astray
A Sm 125 Br Y III 26

Māhisika (Māhisaka)

Same as Mahiṣa above
Y Sm 35, 36 Pr 87, 90
Br Y III 16 17

Māhiseya

Son born to a Mahiṣī (above)
L A XXI 3, 4 16

Māhisya

A caste sprung from the marriage of a Kṣatriya male with a Vaiśya female

Muhūrta
G IV. 17 (Ānandāśrama ed)
Y I. 4. 92, 95. V. H. VII. 152, 155.

Muhūrta
"A particular division of time, the 30th. part of a day, a period of 48 minutes." M. Wms.
M I. 64.

Mūrdhāvasikta
(1) A caste sprung from the marriage of a Brahmana with a Kṣatriya woman
(2) Offspring of the clandestine union of a Brāhmana with a Kṣatriya woman.
Y I. 4. 91.

Mūla-karman
"Employment of roots for magical purposes" M Wms.
M IX. 290, XI. 63.

Mūla
Paternal money.
A I. 32 24.

Mūla-kārikā
A woman who uses herbs etc. for Vaśīkarana.
Mit on Y. I 3. 87. Apārārka, p 107 S C (Vyavahāra) pp 249-250.

Mūla-krcchra
A kind of penance in which one has to subsist for a month on lotus fibres.
V. S. XLvi. 15.

Mrta
Food obtained by begging.
M IV. 5.

Meda
Offspring of a Vaidehaka male and a Niṣāda famale
M X 36, 48. A. Sam. 3.
Y Sm. 33, 54. V Sam. I. 11

Medaka
Name of a caste (=Meda ?).
L. H 12.

Maitra

Same as Kāruṣa (*Supra*).
Vd. XXVI. 11. M X. 23.

Maitrākṣa-jyotika

Name of a class of evil spirits
M XII. 72.

Maitreyaka

Offspring of a Vaidehaka male and an Āyogava female.
M X. 33

Maula

One holding office from previous generations ; hereditary.
M VIII. 62, 259. Y I. 13. 312.

Mleccha

(1) Persians and the like.
(2) Those who live in Ceylon and such other places as are devoid of the caste-system and the four stages of life.

G. D. IX. 17. Vd. VI. 41

Mleccha-des'a

According to Manu, the land beyond the region which is the natural habitat of spotted antelopes.
M II. 23.

Yati-cāndrāyaṇa

"*A penance where the sinner eats only eight mouthfuls of food only once in the noon for a month and exercises control over himself.*" *(Kane)*
B IV. 5. 19. M XI. 219.

Yama

This means *Brahma-carya*, kindliness, forbearance, truthfulness, Ahiṃsā etc.
Y III. 5. 312.

Yama-vrata

Punishing the subjects, like Yama, without respect for persons and without partiality, as one of the duties of kings.
M IX. 307.

Yava

A particular weight=6 or 12 mustard seeds=½ Gunja

V S IV 5 M VIII 134

Yava madhyama (or,-madhya)

A kind of Cāndrāyana (*Supra*) The word literally means—large in the middle like a grain of *yava*

M XI 217 Y I 13 363

K XVII 2

Yāna

One of the six *gunas* to be resorted to by kings, marching against the enemy

V S III 39 M VII 160 163, 165, 181

Yāyāvara

A class of householders (*gṛhastha*) who perform and cause others to perform Havir yajna and Soma yajna studies and teaches (the Veda ?) makes and accepts gifts and entertains guests

B II 12 1 II 17 3 etc

Br P 290

Yuvamarin

One who dies young

A II 16 19

Yoga

(1) Acquisition of what has not been acquired

(2) A trick

(3) Connexion, relation

(4) Power, zeal

V S LXIII 1 G D IX 63, X 12 etc. M VIII 165 230, IX 219 Y I 5 100 D VII 1 7, 9 etc

Yoga kṣema

See H D H III p p 588 589

(i) Sacrificial acts performed with Śrauta or Smārta fire and charitable gifts such as construction of tanks, parks etc

(ii) Royal minister and *purohita* who bring about the welfare of people

(iii) Umbrella, chowrie, weapons, shoes and the like.
(iv) Comfortable life or easy and happy way of maintenance (especially for a learned Brāhmana)
(v) Maintenance or annuity descending from the father (to the son) at a royal palace.
(vi) *Yoga* means ship and *Kṣema* fort.
(vii) The wealth gained by a learned Brāhmana resorting to a rich man for his maintenance

G D. IX. 63 VS. Lxiii. 1.

Mit on Y II. 8. 119.

VR. p. 504.

SC. II. p. 277.

Yautuka (Yautaka)

A kind of Strīdhana. Authorities differ on the nature of this.

(1) Wealth received, as a gift from anybody, by a woman while seated together with her husband at the time of marriage.
(2) Separate property of a woman. her *strīdhana*
(3) Wealth obtained from the family of the woman's father, which is separate in its characteristics.

M IX. 131, 214. Y II. 8. 149.

Rajaka

(1) Offspring of a Pulkasa (*supra*) or Vaideha (*infra*) from a Brāhmaṇa woman
(2) Offspring of a Pulkasa male from a Vaiśya girl.

V *III. 15* Vd XIV. 3. Y *II. 3. 48.*

AU, S 18, 19. L. H. 12. Y. Sm. 33.

Br. P. 210.

Rañjaka

Offspring of a clandestine union between a Śūdra male and a Kṣatriya female.

M IV. 216. AU. S. 19.

Rathakāra

(1) Offspring of the marriage of a Vaiśya male with a Śūdra female.

Rathakranta

(2) Offspring of a Mahiṣya male from a Karaṇa female (For Mahiṣya and Karana, see *Supra*)

(3) Offspring of a clandestine union between a Kṣatriya male and a Brahmaṇa female

B I 5 9, I 17 5 etc Y I 4 95

AU S 5 V H. VII 155

Rathakrānta

The precise meaning of the word, intended in the Smṛtis, is not clear

According to the *Śaktimangala Tantra*, it denotes the region of India extending from the Vindhya mountain to Mahacīna including Nepal (See A Avalon *Principles of Tantra*, p 87)

D II 46 Br P 69

Rathantara

Name of the verses Rgveda VII 32 22—22=Samaveda II 1 1 11 (Benfey)

V S Lvi 27 Vd XXviii 15

At Sm VI 5 San XI 5

Rākṣasa

The form of marriage in which a maiden is forcibly abducted

V S XXIV 18, 25 M III 21

Y I 3 61 Br P 118

San IV 2, 6

N Sm —Strī puṃ saṃyoga, 39, 43

Rakṣasī

Night

L. H 107

Rāja mārga

"The road by which people are allowed to pass at certain times (and not at all times)" (H D H, III p 508)

Kat 755

Rāja sarṣapa

'Black mustard, *Sinapis ramosa* (the seed used as a weight=3 Likṣās=⅓ of a Gaura-sarṣapa" (M Wms)

V S IV 3 M VIII. 133
Y I 13 362

Rājasuya
Sacrifice performed at the coronation of a king
V G p 573 618

Rātri sukta
Name of the hymn interpolated after Rgveda X 127 (M Wms.)
Br P 271

Rāmaka
A caste sprung from the union of a Vaiśya male and a Brahmaṇa female
Vd XVIII 4

Riktā
Name of the *tithis* (lunar mansions) 4th 9th and 14th of the lunar fortnight.
Aparārka pp 30 31
S C I p 26

Riktha
Same as Rktha (*Supra*)
V S Xv 33 V H VII 251
Br Y II 9

Rikthin
An heir
Y II 2 29 II 3 45 II 8 127

Rudra gāyatrī
Name of the text beginning with *tanno rudrah* etc (*Taittiriya aranyaka* I 10 5)
L V 316

Retovasikta
A division of the sub-class of Gṛhasthas of the Sarvāraṇyaka type
B III 3 4

Repas
Sin
B III 7 5

Rephāyati
Denominative form of *Rephā* meaning beauty.
A II. 14. 13.

Raivata
(1) Name of the fifth Manu.
(2) Name of various *Samans.*
M I. 62. At. Sm. VI. 3.

Rohiṇi
A girl of nine years or, according to some, a girl whose menstruation has just commenced.
A I. 9. 2, 22. SV. 65.
Br. Y. III 21.

Rauhina
(1) Name of various *Sāmans*
(2) The ninth *muhurta* of the day.
G. D. XIX. 13, L H 111, 112.

Liksā
Young louse, the egg of a louse (as a measure of weight=8 *trasarenus*).
V S IV. 2. M. VIII. 138
Y I 13. 362

Lingastha
A religious student.
M VIII. 65

Lepa-bhāgin (or, bhuj)
Paternal ancestors in the 4th, 5th and 6th degrees who are entitled to *lepa*, i e, particles or remnants wiped from the hand after offering oblations to the three ancestors,
M III 216. Br. P. 178

Lepa-bhaj
Same as Lepa-bhāgin above.
AU. D. VI. U VI. 53.

Vankhana
The thigh-joint.
Y III 4, 97.

Vajra

A kind of military array in which the army is arranged in three ways

M VII 191

Vadavā

A place of pilgrimage in south India

V S Lxxxv 37

Vapana

Shaving

L 82 A Sm 63, 74 L S 58

Br Y IV 16 G III 90

Varata

An artisan of a particular class reckoned among Mlecchas a barbarous tribe

V *Sam* *I* *11*

Varāha

A form of military array in which the army is so arranged that it is tapering at the van and rear but wide in the middle

M VII 187

Varuda

Same as Baruda which is the name of an *antyaja* caste

Y Sm 54

Vargin

Groups of various kinds such as *ganas*, *pugas* *śren s* and others

S C II p, 18 S Vi, p 67

Vardhakin

Carpenter

V Sam I 10

Varmī

A kind of fish

B I 12 8

Vakovakya

Vedic texts in the form of catechism

Y I 2 45

Vaśā

Vas'ā

A barren woman or cow.

G. D. VII. 14. B II. 4. 10. A I. 20. 12.

Vājapeya

Vedic texts in the form of catechism.

Y I. 2. 45.

Vājapeya

Name of one of the seven forms of Soma-sacrifice, performed by kings or Brāhmaṇas aspiring to the highest position.

V. G. p. 620.

Vatadhāna

Same as Āvantya (*Supra*)

M X. 21

Vāpana

Same as Vapana (*Supra*)

V. S XLvi 24 San XI 5

Vāmadeva (Vāmadevya)

Name of various *sāmans*.

At Sm. VI. 5 , VIII 5 P p 42

K XIV. 5. G I 128 , II 49

Vāyava-snana

Consisting in taking on the body the dust raised by the hoofs of cows.

Apararka, pp. 134-135

S C I. p 133

Vārana

A kind of bird.

B I 12 7.

Vāri-durga

Same as Abdurga (*supra*).

V. S III. 6.

Vāruṇa-snāna

Bath by plunging into water.

D II. 5.

Vārksa

A kind of fortress which is surrounded, up to one *Yojana* by huge trees thorny shrubs, creepers and rivers.
V S III 6 M VII 70

Vārta

Agriculture cattle rearing and trade, etc.
M VII 43, IX 326, X 80
Y I 13 311 At. San 15
N Sm —Pariśiṣṭa, 61

Vārta vṛtti

A class of householders who live by *vārtā* (above)
V I 5

Vārdhusi-(Vārdhusika)

A usurer
V S Li 19 B I 10 24 25
A I 18 22 Vd II 40, 41 etc
M III 153, 180 Y I 6 132 161
A Sm 129 Y Sm 35 37
At Sm IV 40
Br P 282, K VI 7 L. Sat 153
Pr 88 90 Br Y III 16.
G I 75 San XVII 38
Same as Vṛṣabya below

Vārsaleya

Same as Vṛṣaleya below

Vālakhilya

A kind of Vanaprasthas.
Br P 290

Vāsi

Ladle and such other things.
A II 22. 15

Vigraha

War as one of the six *gunas* or measures of policy
V S III 39 M VII 46, 160 etc.
Y I 13 347

Vighasa

'This is what is left after Brahmanas and guests have partaken'

M III 285 B II 13 7

Vidala

(1) Made of feathers of peacocks etc

(2) Made of cane bamboo etc

G D I 35 Vd III 53

Vidura

A kind of Caṇḍālas (Supra)

At Sm VIII 18

Vinas ana

The place where the river Sarasvatī disappeared, regarded as a holy place

M II 21

Vinala

A long vessel made of bamboo or cane

B I 14 10

Vis uddhi patra

Deed of purification given to a person with the attestation of witnesses when a penance for a sin has been performed

Kat 254 257

Vis vajit

Name of a sacrifice in which one has to give one s all as sacrificial fee

M XI 74

Vistapa

(1) A world, region

(2) Heaven

(3) Brahman who is free from pain

M IV 231 IX 137 Br P 219

A I 23 8 Vd XVII 5

Visnu krānta

(1) Name of various plants, e g *Clitoria ternatea Evolvulus alsinoides*, a kind of dark *Śankhapuṣpi*

(2) According to the *Śaktimangala Tantra,* this is the name of that part of India which extends from the Vindhya mountain to Caṭṭala (Chittagong) thus including Bengal (See *Principles* of *Tantra* by Avalon, p 87)
D II 46 V H VII 54, 73

Visvancaḥ

(1) Those who neither do their duties of their own accord nor are made to do so by the king
(2) Those followers of the caste system and the four stages of life who do not perform their own duties
G D XI 32

Virahan

"Destroyer of sacrificial fire, a Brāhmaṇa who has suffered his sacred domestic fire to become extinct (either from carelessness, impiety or absence)" M Wms
Vd I 18 AV D IV

Virāsana

A particular sitting posture in which the lower legs are crossed over each other
B II 18 17, 20, 22 Br 77
Y Sm 55
L Vi III 9
San, XVIII 2.

Vrkkaka

A lump of flesh near the heart.
V S xcvi 92 Y III 4 94, 97

Vrksa-durga

Same as Varkṣa above

Vrddhi

(1) Usury, interest
(2) A kind of *Śraddha* performed on an auspicious occasion, e g, the birth of a son, the marriage of a son or daughter, the *pitṛs* in this *śrāddha* being designated as *Nandi mukha*

Y I 10 217 L 48 At Sam 396 Y Sm 82. U III 124
L. A XVIII 5

Vrsalı
An unmarrıed gırl whose menstruatıon has commenced
V S XXIV 41 L A XXI 5

Vrsaleya
Offsprıng of a Vṛṣala (Śūdra)
L A XXI 3 5 116

Vena
(1) Offsprıng of a Vaıdehaka male (ınfra) from an Ambaṣṭha female (Supra)
(2) Offsprıng of the unıon of dıfferent castes ın the reverse order subsıstıng by cuttıng bamboo cane etc
V S Lı 14 M X 19 49
Y III 5 207 San XVIII 38

/enuka
(1) The offsprıng of Sūta (ınfra) from a Brāhmaṇa woman
(2) The offsprıng of a Madgu (Supra) from a Brāhmaṇa woman
V III 15 AU S 4 Br Y III 52

Vaıkhānasa
A Vānaprastha
B II 11 1o 17 etc Br P 290

Vaıdāla vratıka
Actıng lıke a cat hypocrıtıcal a relıgıous ımpostor
V S XC ııı 7 M IV 30 192 195

Vaına
Same as Veṇa (Supra)
Y I 6 161
B I 16 8 10 etc Vd XVIII 2

Vaıtaranı
Desıgnatıon of a cow whıch ıs gıven to a Bral mana ın order that the gıver may cross the rıver called Vaıtaranı at the gate of the abode of the god of Death by holdıng the cow s taıl S uddhıtattva p 300

Vaıtusıka
A ub dıvıs on of tł e Gṛhasthas of the Pacamānak a class
B III 3 3

Vaidehaka (Vaideha)

(1) *A caste sprung from the union of a Vaiśya male and a Brāhmaṇa female.*

(2) Offspring of a S'ūdra from a Kṣatriya woman

(3) Offspring of a S'ūdra male and a Vaiśya female.

G. D. IV. 17, 20, B I. 16. 8,
I. 17. 7, 10, 12. V III. 14, 15.
M X. II, 13 etc. Y I. 4. 93.
AU. S 20, 21. V. H. VII. 153
N. Sm.—*Strī-puṃ saṃyoga*. 110, 111

Vaidhṛti

Name of a particular conjunction of the sun and moon when they are on the same side of either solstitial point, a malignant aspect.

V. H. VIII. 399. L. A. XX. 74,
XXIV. 23.

Vaira

Sin.

A I. 24 1. Vd. VI. 24.

Vais'vadeva

"Name of a particular religious ceremony which ought to be performed morning and evening and especially before the midday meal (it consists in homage paid to the Vaiśvadevāḥ *followed by bali karana or offering of small* portions of cooked food to all the gods who give the food and especially to the god of fire who cooks the food and bears offering to heaven". M Wms.

B II. 18. 4. V I. 4, 7, II. 3, 4.
Vd. XI. 3, 12. At. Sam. 43,
256. *AU. D V. Br. p. 59, 95*
etc. L. V p. 317. P. p 45
V. G. p, 504, 510 etc. K XIII 5, XVIII. 3. III 91, V. 34.
V. H. VIII. 298. L. S. 5.
L. Sat. 50, 52 etc. Pr. 178.
Br. Y. V 15. G I. 20, 59 etc.
L A. I. *118, 119 etc.*

Vais vanarı

A sacrifice performed at the beginning of every year
B I 2 18 Vd XXII 10
Y I 5 126, III 5 250
H VI San V 17

Vyatıpāta

The day of new moon when it falls on Sunday, and when the moon is in certain Naksatras
Y I 10 218 S V 208
U III 110 V H VIII 393
L A xx 74

Vyavahāra

(1) Legal procedure
(2) Administration of justice
(3) Contract
(4) Competency to manage one s own affairs majority
V S III 72 72 G D II 41, X 45 XI 21 Vd xvi 1, 8
M VIII 1 7, 45 etc Y I 13 360 II 1 1 etc D I 5

Vyavahāra pada

Subject matter of litigation or dispute
Mit and Apararka on Y II 1 5

Vyāhrtı or Vyāhrtī

The mystical utterance of the names of the seven worlds viz Bhūḥ, Bhuvaḥ Svaḥ Mahaḥ Janaḥ Tapas, Satya
V S Lv 9 G D I 57 xxv 12
B II 8 14 and other places
Vd XXIII 23, 46 etc M VI 70 XI 248 Y I 2 23, I 10 239
At Sam 298 S V 9 212 213
L 39 At Sm I 4 10 etc
S L 4 AU D, III Br P 63
V G p 559 V Sam III 29
U III 47, 50 V H VIII 220 15 etc L A I 45, 67 etc.
Br Y III 59 G II 141 III
San VII 14, VII 8 etc,

Śankha puṣpī
The plant *Andropogon aciculatus* According to Govinda svāmin, it is a kind of creeper growing on the sea shore
M XI 147
B II 1 21 Vd XXVII II

Śatarudriya
Name of the celebrated hymn and prayer of the Yajurveda addressed to Rudra in his hundred aspects (occurring in the *Vajasaneyi sa nhita* XVII—66)
M Wms
V S Lvi 21 At Sm VI 2
AU D III U III 84 San XI 4

Śada
Agricultural produce
G D II 3 23 (Ananda śrama ed)

S abara
An aboriginal tr be liv ng in jungles
Br P 210

Śamyā
A stick
M VIII 237

S amyosā
Seeds ripening in the pod Buhler According to Hara datta *mudga ma a canaka* etc
A I 28 3

Śava (Śāva)
Impurity arising from the d-ath of certain relatives
L 65 90 A Sm 165 U VI 21

Sāka-dvipa
Name of one of the seven islands supposed to constitute the world
V G p 617

Sakala homiya
Relating or belong ng to Śākalahoma a particular kind of oblat on
M XI 256

Śālīna-vṛtti (or, S'ālına)

A class of householders who, observing the rules, perform Darśa Paurṇamāsa sacrifices in every fortnight, Caturmāsya every fourth month, Paśubandha every sixth month and Soma sacrifice every year.
B II. 12. 1, II. 17. 3 etc V. 1. 5
Br. p. 290.

S'āsana

A royal edict.
M IX. 232. Y I. 13. 320.

S'ikhā-vṛddhi

A kind of interest payable every day and so growing every day just as Śikhā or top-knot on one's head grows every day.
Aparārka, p. 642. S. C. II. p. 154.
S. vi. p. 233.

S'ila

Gathering stalks or ears of corn.
M. III. 100, IV. 10, VII. 33, X. 112
Y I. 5. 128. Br. p. 142.
V. H. VII. 167.

S'iva-sankalpa

Name of the text *Vajasaneyi-samhitā*, xxxii. 1-6.
Vd. XXVI. 6

S'is'u-kṛcchra

It is of four days' duration, and consists in eating once only by day, once only by night, eating food got without asking for it only once on one day and fast on one day.
Vd. XXIV. 43.

S'is'u-cāndrāyaṇa

A form of the penance called Cāndrāyaṇa (*supra*). In it a Brāhmaṇa eats, for a month, four mouthfuls in the morning and four after sun-set.
B IV. 5. 18. M XI. 219.

Śīta kṛcchra

A kind of penance which, in duration and manner resembles *Tapta kṛcchra (Supra)* with the only difference that in the *Śīta kṛcchra*, one has to subsist on cold things

V S XLVI 12

Śukta

(1) Sweet substance which has become sour through staleness

(2) Harsh words

V S Li 42 M V 9, 10, XI 153 Y I 2 33

Śukriya

Name of the Pravarga section of *Vajasaneyi samhita* 39 40

Y III 5 308

Śunā

See Panca sūna *(Supra)*

P p 7

Śulika

(1) Offspring of the clandestine union between a Brahmana male and a Śūdra female

(2) Offspring of the clandestine union between a Ksatriya male and a Śūdra female

V II 13 AU S 42

Śulka

(1) Bride s price, i e money paid by the bridegroom s side to the bride s guardians

(2) Toll tax especially money levied at ferries passes and roads

V S XVII 18 G D X 25
XII 38 B I 18 13, I 21 5
M VIII 159 204 etc
IX 93 97 etc X 120
Y II 3 47 II 8 144 etc
Ap Sm IX 26
N Sm —Strī puṃ saṃyoga 54

Śelu

Cordia myxa

M V 6

S'aikha

Same as Āvantya (*Supra*)
M X 21

S ailusa

Name of a sub-caste or profession
M IV 214 V G p 585
V Sam III 46

S audra

'The son of a man of either of the first three classes by a Śūdra woman (the last of the 12 kinds of sons acknowledged in ancient Hindu law)' M Wms
M IX 160

Śaulkika

'Superintendent of tolls or custom duties '
(HDH, III, p 1005)
Y II 11 173

S reni

A guild or association of traders dealing in the same articles
Vd XVI 15 Y I 13 361, II 2 30, II 15 192
N Sm I 7

S vapaca

(1) Offspring of an Ugra (*Supra*) male from a female of the Kṣatṛ (*Supra*) sub caste
(2) Offspring of a Kṣatṛ male from an Ugra female
(3) Offspring of a Caṇḍāla (*Supra*) male and a Brāhmaṇa female
(4) Offspring of a Candala male from a Vaiśya female

V III 15 M X 51 A Sm 46
AU S 11 Y Sm 10, 64, AU D
IX V G p 515 V Sam 1 11,
III 36 V H IX. 360 V Sat 17
L. Sat 120 Pr 95

S vapāka

Same as Śvapaca above.
B I 16 9, I 17 11 etc.

Śvaśurya
Vd XXVII 13 M X 19
SV 170, 198 V G p 636
V H II 49 D Sm 68.

S vas urya
Wife's brother
V S XXII 44

Sadguna
The six measures of royal policy, viz Sandhi Vigraha, Yāna Asana, Dvaidhībhava and Saṃśraya
M VII 160

Sandha
Eunuch
V S Li 9 Vd XIV 2, 19
Br Y III 35
N Sm —Strī puṃ samyoga, II

Sādgunya
Same as Sadguna above
M VII 58 167

Samkara
A fault of reply in a law suit, mixture or confusion or misjoinder of pleas in defence
Mit under Y II 1 7

Samkarikarana
A kind of sin comprising for example, the killing of wild or domestic animals
V S XXXIII 4 XXXIX 1, 2 etc

Samgrahana
Sexual intercourse, adultery
M VIII 356 359
Y II 5 72 II 24 283, 285

Samdātā
One who ties up or fetters
M VIII 342

Sampratipatti
That kind of reply in which the defendant in a law suit admits the charge brought against him

N II 2 Mit under Y II 1 7
N Sm II 4

Samprapada
Moving about
Y III 3 51

Samsarana
"The road by which men and beasts pass to and fro without let or hindrance"
(H. D H, III, p. 503)
Apararka p 765 S C. II p 235

Samyava
A sort of cake
M V 6 Y I 7, 173
U IX 34

Samvit
Contract
Y II 15 187, II 22 259

Samsraya
It is one of the *gunas* or measures of policy, according to which a king pressed hard by the enemy, takes the help of a more powerful king
V S III 33 M VII 160-162, 168 Y I 13 347

Samsrsta (Samsrstin)
One re-united with coparceners after partition of the property
V S XVII 17 G D XXVIII 23 27 M IX 212, 216
Y II 8 138 139 [illegible] A XXIX 2

Satyānṛta
Trade and commerce
M IV. 6

Saṭrī
The rope of the yoke of a draught animal.
A I. 2. 37.

Sada
Same as Śada above.
M VIII. 342

Sanābhi
Kinsmen on the paternal side
M V. 72, 84, IX 192

Sondhi
A treaty of peace as one of the six measures of royal policy.
V. S. III 39 M VII 56, 65 etc
Y I. 13 346

Sandhinī
(1) A cow in heat
(2) A cow that gives milk while big with young
(3) A cow that is milched with the calf of another animal
(4) A cow that is milched every alternate *veta* (time of milching ?)
V S Li 40 G. D. XVII 23
A I 17 23 Vd XIV 34.
S V 190. M V. 8 Y I. 7 170
San XVII 29, 30

Sandhyā
400 years at the beginning of Satya-yuga
M I 69.

Sandhyams'a
400 years towards the end of Satya-yuge
M I 69.

Spatnīka
A kind of Vānaprastha who goes to forest with his wife
V I. 7.

N II 2. Mit under Y II 1 7

N Sm. II. 4

Samprapada

Moving about.

Y III. 3. 51.

Samsarana

"The road by which men and beasts pass to and fro without let or hindrance".

(H. D. II, III, p 503).

Aparatka, p 765. S. C. II p 235

Samyava

A sort of cake.

M V. 6. Y I 7., 173

U IX. 34.

Samvit

Contract.

Y II. 15 187 . II 22 259

Sattaraya

Satyanṛta
Trade and commerce.
M IV. 6

Sairī
The rope of the yoke of a draught-animal.
A I. 2. 37.

Sada
Same as Śada above.
M VIII. 342

Sanābhi
Kinsmen on the paternal side
M V. 72, 84; IX 192.

Sondhi
A treaty of peace as one of the six measures of royal policy.
V. S. III. 39. M VII. 56, 65 etc
Y I. 13. 346

Sandhini
(1) A cow in heat.
(2) A cow that gives milk while big with young
(3) A cow that is milched with the calf of another animal.
(4) A cow that is milched every alternate *velā* (time of milching ?)
V S Li 40 G. D XVII 23
A I 17. 23 Vd. XIV 34.
S V 190. M V. 8 Y I. 7 170.
San. XVII 29, 30.

Sandhyā
400. years at the beginning of Satya-yuga
M I 69.

Sandhyams'a
400 years towards the end of Satya-yuge.
M I. 69.

Spatnika
A kind of Vānaprastha who goes to forest with his wife
V I. 7.

N II 2 Mit under Y II 1 7
N Sm II 4

Samprapada
Moving about
Y III 3 51.

Samsarana
"The road by which men and beasts pass to and fro *without let or hindrance*".
(H. D H, III, p 508)
Apraraika, p 765 S C II p 235

Samyava
A sort of cake
M V 6 Y I 7, 173
U IX 34

Samvit
Contract
Y II 15 187, II 22 259

Sams'raya
It is one of the *gunas* or measures of policy, according to which a king, pressed hard by the enemy, takes the help of a more powerful king
V S III 39 M VII 160-162, 168 Y I, 13 347

Samsrsta (Samsrstin)
One re united with coparceners after partition of the property
V S XVII 17 G. D XXVIII 28, 29 M IX 212, 216
Y II 8 138, 139 L. A XXIV. 7

Satyânrta
Trade and commerce
M IV 6
Saitī
The rope of the yoke of a draught animal
A I 2 37

Sada
Same as Śada above
M VIII 342

Sanābhi
Kinsmen on the paternal side
M V 72, 84, IX 192

Sondhi
A treaty of peace as one of the six measures of royal policy
V S III 39 M VII 56, 65 etc
Y I 13 346

Sandhini
(1) A cow in heat
(2) A cow that gives milk while big with young
(3) A cow that is milched with the calf of another animal
(4) A cow that is milched every alternate *vela* (time of milching ?)
V S Li 40 G D XVII 23
A I 17 23 Vd XIV 34
S V 190 M V 8 Y I 7 170
San XVII 29 30

Sandhyā
400 years at the beginning of Satya yuga
M I 69

Sandhyams a
400 years towards the end of Satya yuge
M I 69

Spatnika
A kind of Vanaprastha who goes to forest with his wife
V I 7

Sarobindu

A kind of song

Y III 4 114

Sarvanni

One who eats rice from all

A I 18 33

Sarvausadhi

Certain herbs together are so called Authorities differ on the names of the herbs Apararka gives the following lists —

sura mamsi vacā kuṣṭham saileyam rajani-dvayam/
saṭicanyakamustam ca sarvauṣadhigaṇaḥ smṛtaḥ //
caluka śankhapuṣpi ca kuṣṭham caiva vaca tatha /
nagakesara- curnam ca sarvausadhigano bhṛgo//

Y I II 278

C C (Vrata) vol I, p 49

Sahasrara

'A kind of cavity said to be found in the top of the head and to resemble a lotus reversed, fabled as the seat of the soul '

(M Wms)

V H II 15, 38 V I 404

Sahodha (Sahodhaja)

A kind of son brought with a woman pregnant at her marriage

V S XV 15 G D XVIII 34

B II 3 25 Vd XVII 26, 27,

XIX 39 M IX 160, 173

Y II 8 131 V G p 515

Samnāyya

' Any substance mixed with clarified butter etc and offered as burnt offering or oblation, especially a particular offering of the Agnihotrs (said to consist of milk taken from a cow on the evening of the new moon, mixed on the next day with other milk and offered with clarified butter) '

M Wms

S L 5

Saṃvatsara

Sāmvatsara
Astrologer
V S III 75

Sāndhi-vigrahika
Minister for peace and war

Satvata
Same as Kāruṣa (*Supra*)
M X 23

Sāntapana
'A form of penance. It is of five kinds, viz, the first for two days the second for seven days, the third for twelve, the fourth for fifteen days and the fifth for twenty one days
(HDH, III, p 151)
V S. XXXVIII 7, XLvi 19 M V 20,
XI 124 etc Y III 5, 314 315
A Sm 5, 7 etc L 86 At Sam 104, 118 etc SV. 153,
188 etc
Y Sm 49 A Sam 6 Ap Sm IV 2 L H 10 AU D IX
U IX 18, 23 etc V H IX 387
L S 41, 44 Br Y I 13 San XVIII 8

Sama
Policy of conciliation being one of the four *upayas* or means of success against an enemy
V S III 38 M VIII 107, 109 159, YI 13 345 346

Sāman
The same as Sāma above
M VII 198, VIII 187

Samudra
Offspring of a Cūcuka (*Supra*) from a Vaiś ya female
V III 14

Samparāyana
One who ushers a person into another world
Br Y V 16

Savitri
(1) The verse Rgveda III 62 10 also called *gayatri*
(2) 'Initiation as a member of the three twice born classes

by reciting the above verse and investing with the sacred thread"
(M Wms)
V S XXVIII 38 B II S 14
III 10 II etc V II 2, 8
III 8 etc G D XX 8
XXIII 21 etc Vd II. 3, XXII 9
etc A I 1 10 I 26 15 etc
M II 81 XI 191, 194, 225
Y I 2 24 AU D III V G p 517,
559 etc K XI 5 U III 84
V H IV 32, IX 370 etc
L Vi I 13, 18, 21 L S 33
G II 5 L A XI 5, 8 etc.
San II 7, XI 1 etc

Sāvitrī patita
Same as Vrātya (*Supra*)
V S XXVII 27 Y I 2 38
San II 8

Sāhasa
(1) Punishment, fine (regarded as of three kinds, the highest being called Uttama, half of that Madhyama and half of that Adhama"
(M Wms)
(2) *Violence rape, felony*
V S IX 14 A II 13 7 M VIII 6, 72
etc Y I 366 II 2 10 etc Y Sm
19 Br p 190
N Sm I 18 45, II 30, Sīmabandha 8, Sāhasa, 1, 2
4 etc Prakīrṇaka, 32

Sinivāli
The first day of new moon
Br p 158

Simantonnayana (Sīmanta)
The parting or dividing of the hair, name of one of the *saṁskāras (sacraments)* observed by a woman in the *fourth,* sixth or eighth month of pregnancy

Sudhanvācārya

V S XXVII 3 G D VII 13 Y I 2 11
At Sam 303 V Sam I 13, 17
L Vi I 10 L A IV 1 18, XVIII 1 San II 2

Sudhanvācarya

Same as Karusa (*Supra*)
M X 23

Surā

Spirituous liquor distilled from rice, molasses and honey
Primarily it denotes the first kind
V S XXII 82 A I 21. 8, I 25 3, 11
B I 9 3 18 18 etc.
Vd XX 19 22 etc M XI 90 93, 94
AU D IX V H IX 285
Br Y II 3 San XVII 58

Suvarcalā

The plant *Ruta graveolens*
Vd XXVII 11 At Sam 60 296

Suvarna

A particular weight of gold (=1 Karṣā=16 Māṣas=
Raktikās=about 175 grains troy)
M VIII 134, 135 etc Y I 13 363, 364 365 AU S 24

Sucaka

One born of the marriage of a Vaiśya male with a Śū
female
Vd XIV 3 AU S 43

Sucika

Offspring of a Vaidehaka from a Kṣatriya woman
V III 15 AU S 22

Suci

Same as Sūcika above
M VII 187, 191

Suta

One sprung from the union of a Kṣatriya male and a
maṇa female
Vd XVIII 6
V III 13 M X II, 17 etc

Y I 4 93
AU S 3, 4
V H VII 154

Sutaka

Child-birth, impurity of parents consequent upon the birth of their child or miscarriage
V II 14 G D XVII 20
Vd IV 23, XXIII 12 Y III 1 19
A Sm 81, 117 etc
L 25, 90
A Sam 59, 65, 72
Ap Sm *IX 29*, X *16, 17*
Y Sm 35
AU S 33
D VI 1 3, 4 etc
L H 56 57 etc
AU D VI IX
Br P 57, 183 etc
V *G P 585*
K XXIII 3, XXIV 1, 4, 5
U VI *19, 21* etc
L Sat 121 122
Pr 172 Br Y III, 55, IV 18 etc
G III 63, 64
L A I 143, XV 72

Sutakā

Same as Sūtika (below)
A I 16 19 V H IX 267, 358

Sutika

A *woman recently delivered of a* child or a cow that has recently calved
G D XIV 29 Vd IV 38 SV 181
Y Sm 11 V H IX 358, 400
V Sat 18 2 2 L A XXII 13
San XVII 40

Suna

Same as Panca sūnā (*Supra*)
M XI 155

Sunika
Offspring of an Āyogava from a Kṣatriya woman
AU S 14, 15

Sūrmī
A hollow metal column made red hot for burning criminals (esp adulterers) to death
G D XXIII 10 B II 1 13 M XI 103

Sairindhra
"A kind of menial or domestic servant (in the caste-system born from a Dasyu and an Āyogavī" M Wms
M X 32

Sopāka
Son of a Candāla by a Pulkasa (*supra*) woman
M X 38

Somaraudra
Name of a sacred text (Ṛgveda VI 74)
M XI 254

Sosyantī
A rite relating to a parturient woman
K v 4 G II 61

Sautrāmani
"A certain rite sacred to Indra Sutraman" (Macdonell)
V G p 621,

Saudāyika
(1) "Wealth received by a woman, whether as a maiden or as a married woman, in her father's or husband's house from her parents or relatives of the father and mother" (H D H, III, p 778)
(2) All property donated by the husband to a woman excepting immovable property
Dayabhāga, IV 1 23 S C II, p 282

Saumya-kṛcchra
Authorities differ on its nature According to Y, it is a penance lasting for six days in the first five of which one subsists in succession upon oilcake, foamy scum of boiled

rice, butter milk, water and *Saktu* and on the last day a total fast is observed
Y III 5 321 At Sam 129
D S 87

Strīdhana

A woman's exclusive property Certain special kinds of *property given to a woman by relatives on certain occasions or in different* stages of her life, over which she has absolute right. Authorities differ on the various kinds of Strīdhana According to Manu, it is of the following varieties —
What is given before the nuptial fire (*adhyagni*), what is given in the bridal procession (*adhyavahanika*), what is given *as a token of love* (*dattam ca prītikarmaṇi*) and *what is* received by a girl from her parents and brothers (*bhrātṛ-mātṛ pitṛ-prāptam*)
V. S III 65 , XVII 18 M IX 194
Y III 8 143 145 etc Dayabhāga IV 1 10 A Sm 116
Ap Sm IX 27 V H VII 256
V R pp *510*, *524 525*
N Sm —Ṛṇādāna, 83 , Dāyabhāga 8, *9* etc

Sthāna

Props of kingdom, viz army, treasury, capital city and territory
M VII 56

Sthānapāla

Appears to be the same as Sthānik who ' had to keep a register of the caste, *gotra*, name and occupation of the *men* and women in their districts and also of their income and expenditure " (H D H, III, p 149)
Y II 11. 173

Sthāla (Sthālaka)

The hollow of a tooth
V S XCvi 76 Y III 4 85

Snātaka

One who has performed ablutions marking the end of student hood
A I. 30 46 , II 8 6 etc

Sphic
B I 5 1 II 5 10 etc
Vd III 19, XI 2 etc
M IV 13, 34 etc
Y I 5 110 G D VI 25, ix 1, 71 etc
Br p 131, 146 V G p 600 V Sam II 1
U IX 67 L Sat 56 136
L A XIV 6, XV 3

Sphic
Buttock hip
Y III 4 97

Syandinī
(1) A cow bearing two calves at a time
(2) A cow from whose udders milk flows spontaneously
G D XVII 23
V S Li 40

Sruk
A sort of large wooden ladle for pouring ghee on sacrificial fire
L A II 21, 26

Sruva
A small wooden ladle with two collateral excavations for pouring sacrificial ghee into the Sruk (above)
G I 109 110 III 28
L A II 19 21 etc

Srehu
Semen
G D I 50

Svyam-datta (Svyamu pāgata)
A kind of son who, bereft of parents or forsaken by them, voluntarily offers himself to a person
V S XV 22 B II 3 28, 32
G D XXVIII 34 M IX 160, 177

Svarjit
A kind of sacrifice
M XI 74

Svıṣṭakṛt

Lıterally, offerıng a rıght sacrıfice especıally applıed to Agnı
G D V 11 V Sam III 30
L A X 35, XII 9 etc

Haṃsa

A kınd of ascetıc
L Vı IV 11, 21

Hayamedha

Same as Aśvamedha (*supra*)
M XI 82 Y I 7 181 S L 8
V H IX 229

Havıṣpāntıya

The Ṛgvedıc hymn begınnıng wıth Havıṣpantam (X 88)
M XI 251

Hımavat

Capable of endurıng cold
B III 3 19

Havya

A sacrıficıal gıft or food
V S I 7 M III 128, 133 etc
A Sm 135 Y Sm 34 40
S V 49 Br p 151 180
V G p 580 V Sam IV 54,
U IV 13 27 L Sat 14 86, 102 Br Y III 29 G I. 113
San XII 26

Haıtuka

A ratıonalıst sceptıc heretıc
M IV 30 Y I 6 130 Y Sm 30
Br Y III 35

Errata

Page	Line	For	Read
5	8 from bottom	Antyāvasāyın	Antyavasāyın
8	1	Ahhıplava	Abhıplava
	19	V G p 585 Pr 83	V G p 585 Pr 83 Y I 10 223, II 5 70
16	2 from bottom	of ıs held Indradhvaja	of Indradhvaja ıs held
24	1	Auveakan	Auvenaka
51	21	Dksa vıhıta	Dakṣa vıhıtā
53	1	Dayāda bādhava	Dayada bandhava
62	3 from bottom	Nıṣṛṣtartha	Nısṛṣtartha
63	1	Nla (Nıla vṛṣa)	Nıla (Nıla vṛṣa)
		Nyās a	Nyasa
64	1	Pakṣabhasa	Pakṣābhasa
		Paeamānaka	Pacamanaka
81	1	Balı karman	Balı karman
102	The portion from Vakovakya at the bottom ıs to be deleted		
103	5	Vajapeya	Vākovākya
105	1	Vjghasa	Vıghasa
109	1	Vyahṛtı or Vyāhṛtı	Vyāhṛtı or Vyahṛtī
111	1	Śankha puṣpı	Śankha puṣpī
117	14	Sondhı	Sandhı
	31	Sandhyamśa	Sandhyāṃśa
121	1	Savıttı	Savıtrı
122	1	Sāvıtrı patıra	Sāvıtrı pat ta